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An analysis and treatment of twelve selected events in twelve junior high school American history texts.

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THESIS

AN ANALYSIS AND TREATMENT OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Submitted by

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CHAPTER I

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The purpose of this study is to make an analysis of twelve junior high school American history textbooks with regard to their treatment of twelve selected events.

The analysis will include a word count of each event; reports on the persons, the places, and the dates mentioned in the events; and a list of pictures and maps pertaining to the events.

If the textbook determines the facts to be taught and, in many cases, is the only source of these facts, what the pupil may learn may well be determined by the treatment in a particular text. This study will show the wide variation in treatment and comprehensiveness in the twelve texts analysed.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Theses available at the Boston University School of Education show that several analytical studies have been made concerning history textbooks used in the elementary, junior, and senior high schools.

M. M. Edwards [1] analysed the number of people mentioned in five fifth grade American history books.

H. G. Beckett [2] analysed the treatment of ten selected events in seven European background history texts.

A study by J. P. Denio [3] analysed five modern European history textbooks for people mentioned, and Israel [4] made a study of the treatment of certain controversial issues in ten high school textbooks.

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1 M. M. Edwards, "An Analysis of People Mentioned in Fifth Grade American History Textbooks", (unpublished Master's thesis, Boston University, 1947).

2 H. G. Beckett, "An Analysis and Treatment of Ten Selected Events in Seven European Background History Textbooks", (unpublished Master's thesis, Boston University, 1949)

3 J. P. Denio, "Persons Mentioned in Five Modern European History Textbooks", (unpublished Master's paper, Boston University, 1948).

4 Jay B. Israel, "Certain Issues in American History and Their Treatment in Ten High School Textbooks", (unpublished Master's thesis, Boston University, 1948).

Previous studies made of texts used at the junior high school level are of particular interest. These theses cover such reports as men mentioned, topics which indicate the phases of history which should be heavily emphasized at this school level; reference books listed for further study or to be used as supplementary materials; and the treatment of World War I.

Yagjian [5] found that an enormous number of men were mentioned in junior high school American history texts, and that the authors, in general, disagreed as to the most important people in history. The writer found that a greater amount of space was devoted to the presidents than their importance warrants.

A study made by Quint [6] of the people mentioned in eight junior high school American history texts found a total of 1,318 different individuals, 118 of which were mentioned by all eight textbooks. Again the Presidents of the United States constituted the largest group mentioned by all the texts.

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5 Ralph A. Yagjian, "An Analysis of People in Junior High School American History Textbooks", (unpublished Master's paper, Boston University, 1948).

6 Catherine I. Quint, "An Analysis of the People Mentioned in Eight Junior High School American History Books", (unpublished Master's thesis, Boston University, 1949).

O'Leary, [7] in his report, analysed the topics that were considered important by the Committee on American history in schools and colleges. He tried to find out what is being taught in relation to what the committee has stated should be taught; and found a great deal of variation in the treatment given these topics in the four texts that were analysed.

Murphy, [8] who made a similar study, found that no two books agreed on all of the topics, and that historical events were treated with such variation that entirely different concepts would be obtained if different texts were read.

In O'Hara's [9] study, where 1,951 book titles were listed in eight textbooks in junior high school American history, found that no title was listed by all eight authors, nor even by seven of them. Only four references were common to six of the textbooks. A working list containing 85 titles was made up of references mentioned in three or more texts. This list

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7 J. H. O'Leary, "An Analysis of Topics in Junior High School American History Textbooks", (unpublished Master's paper, Boston University, 1948).

8 C. J. Murphy, "An Analysis of Topics in Junior High School American History Texts", (unpublished Master's paper, Boston University, 1948).

9 C. F. O'Hara, "A Study of References Cited in Junior High School American History Textbooks", (unpublished Master's paper, Boston University, 1948).

upon being checked against four authoratative sources showed that 61 of the titles were listed in the Standard Catalog and 65 of them in the Children's Catalog. The working list was classified into Wesley's categories and it was found that there were more references to historical fiction than to all other types of reading combined.

Cornforth [10] and Walsh [11] found in their study of World War I that a child studying a text giving more of an event than another receives a different impression. They arrived at a general conclusion that few historians make identical choices of events.

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10 Marie C. Cornforth, "An Analysis of the Treatment of World War I in Eleven Junior High School American History Texts", (unpublished Master's thesis, Boston University, 1932).

11 E. L. Walsh, "An Analysis of the Treatment of World War I in Ten Junior High School American History Texts", (unpublished Master's thesis, Boston University, 1946).

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

The twelve events selected for analysis were recommended by the Committee on American History in Schools and Colleges as the minimum content for the junior high school course. In order to prevent outright duplication of courses that is so prevalent, they proposed that in the junior high school the main theme should be The Building of the Nation or the period from 1776 to 1876, with major emphasis on the following twelve events:

Beginning of the Revolutionary War

Declaration of Independence

Surrender of Cornwallis

The Drafting of the Constitution

Inauguration of Washington

Invention of Cotton Gin

Fulton's Steamboat

War With England

Missouri Compromise

Civil War

Invention of Telegraph

Transcontinental Railroad [1]

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1 Edgar B. Wesley, Director of the Committee, American History in Schools and Colleges, (New York: MacMillan Company, 1944), pp. 77-78

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS

The Dallas Morning Herald's coverage of the Kennedy assassination was analyzed by the researcher to determine whether or not the Dallas paper was guilty of the charges made by other newspapers and critics. In order to present detailed information on coverage that is as practical, the proposed study is the result of the analysis of the main issues covered in the editorial of the morning of the assassination, Friday, November 22, 1963, which appear regularly in the Dallas Morning Herald.

Topics of the particular coverage are:

Publication of the particulars of the assassination of President Kennedy

Presence of Communists

The location of the Communists

Communication of assassination

Suppression of Oswald's file

Fulsome coverage

Use of the Bible

Biased Commentary

Other

Immediacy of Telecast

Intra-Editorial Politics

[illegible], Morgan, Morning of the Assassination, Dallas Morning Herald, November 22, 1963, p. [illegible].

Twelve junior high school American history texts were selected for this study. The letter before the name of each book is used as a code letter representing that text throughout the study.

A Barker, Eugene C., Henry Steele Commager, and Walter P. Webb, The Standard Building of Our Nation, Evanston, Illinois: Row, Peterson and Company, 1949, 368 pp.

B Casner, Mabel B., and Ralph H. Gabriel, The Story of American Democracy, New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1947, 656 pp.

C Faulkner, Harold U., Tyler Kepner, and Victor E. Pitkin, U. S. A., New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1945, 620 pp.

D Hartman, Gertrude, America Land of Freedom, Boston: D. C. Heath and Company, 1946, 644 pp.

E Knowlton, Daniel C., and Mary Harden, Our America Past and Present, New York: American Book Company, 1946, 810 pp.

F McClure, C. H., and W. H. Yarbrough, The United States of America, New York: Laidlaw Brothers, 1945, 704 pp.

G McGuire Edna, and Thomas B. Portwood, The Rise of Our Free Nation, New York: The MacMillan Company, 1942, 774 pp.

H Moon, Glenn W., Story of Our Land and People, New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1944, 610 pp.

I Southworth, Gertrude Van Duyn, and John Van Duyn Southworth, American History, Syracuse, New York: Iroquois Publishing Company, Inc., 1940, 507 pp.

J Tryon, Rolla M., Charles R. Lingley, and Frances Morehouse, The American Nation Yesterday and Today, Boston: Ginn and Company, 1946, 727 pp.

K West, Ruth, and Willis Mason West, The Story of Our Country, Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1948, 598 pp.

L Wilson, Howard E., and Wallace E. Lamb, American History, New York: American Book Company, 1947, 594 pp.

Each event was analysed for:

Word count

Persons mentioned

Places mentioned

Dates mentioned

Pictures

Maps

The event Beginning of the Revolutionary War has been copied word for word from each of the twelve texts to show the wide variation with which this event was treated.

To get an approximate word count, a paragraph was selected at random and an actual count was made of the words in ten solid lines. The total number of words was divided by ten to find the average number of words to a line. The lines in each event were counted and multiplied by the average number of words per line in the texts. A careful count was made of all lines that were cut up by pictures, maps, or that came at the beginning or end of paragraphs.

The names of persons and places mentioned in each of the twelve events were arranged in alphabetical order under each of the twelve events in which they appeared. An asterisk

was placed under the code letter of each text to indicate that that text mentioned the name or place.

Dates were arranged in chronological order under each of the twelve events in which they were used. An asterisk was used to indicate in which text the date was mentioned.

The pictures and maps were listed under text and event. The type, size, and captions of each were recorded. A notation was made if no picture or map appeared for an event.

CHAPTER IV

THE ANALYSIS OF THE TEXTBOOKS

EVENTS

This study analyses twelve selected events from twelve junior high school American history texts. They represent the core of content and principal emphases of the more formal course offered at this level.

Table I shows the variation in word count for each of twelve selected events in twelve junior high school American history texts.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF WORDS FOR EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F
Beginning of the Revolutionary War	21	205	180	890	524	331
Declaration of Independence	261	446	262	1326	551	323
Surrender of Cornwallis	308	407	471	761	601	634
The Drafting of the Constitution	1499	2105	2721	3307	2619	1295
Inauguration of Washington	552	36	380	595	1222	179
Invention of Cotton Gin	458	566	1026	468	354	256
Fulton's Steamboat	523	243	698	684	300	134
War With England	1397	1169	820	1074	1070	1448
Missouri Compromise	283	155	523	411	150	309
Civil War	4368	4181	2424	5141	5214	5465
Invention of Telegraph	372	178	415	833	180	193
Transcontinental Railroad	895	183	207	1083	685	149

TABLE I (continued)

NUMBER OF WORDS FOR EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	G	H	I	J	K	L
Beginning of the Revolutionary War	407	470	648	122	402	283
Declaration of Independence	557	366	123	427	527	438
Surrender of Cornwallis	1334	1463	350	1255	597	363
The Drafting of the Constitution	2477	901	999	546	1097	1403
Inauguration of Washington	864	*	135	308	175	748
Invention of Cotton Gin	550	946	225	155	412	689
Fulton's Steamboat	233	756	370	220	253	58
War With England	1291	4146	2089	2078	1324	598
Missouri Compromise	167	350	414	345	537	192
Civil War	6627	4382	6945	5693	4278	5807
Invention of Telegraph	633	450	128	31	166	136
Transcontinental Railroad	437	357	363	127	463	186

* Event omitted from text

With the exception of Inauguration of Washington, which was omitted from Text H, the events were treated in all texts. Table I shows that the Civil War received the highest word count in all texts but C. Two other events, The Drafting of the Constitution and War With England ranked high in word count. The treatment of Beginning of the Revolutionary War, for which a detailed account will be found in the Appendix, ranged from a mere statement of fact of 21 words in Text A to a full narrative description of 890 words in Text D.

TABLE II

TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS FOR TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Text A	10,961
Text B	9,874
Text C	10,127
Text D	16,573
Text E	13,470
Text F	10,716
Text G	15,577
Text H	14,587
Text I	12,789
Text J	11,307
Text K	10,231
Text L	10,901

Table II shows that Text D had the largest total word count. The events Civil War, The Drafting of the Constitution, and War With England constituted more than half the total. Text D also treated Beginning of the Revolutionary War more fully than did the other texts. Text G, which holds second place, gave nearly half of the total number of words to Civil War. Text A, published in 1949, is found in seventh place.

TABLE III

RANK ORDER OF EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS LISTED ACCORDING TO WORD COUNT IN EACH OF TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Beginning of the Revolutionary War	12	8	12	6	8	5	10	7	4	11	9	8
Declaration of Independence	11	5	10	3	7	6	7	9	12	5	6	6
Surrender of Cornwallis	9	6	7	8	6	4	3	3	8	3	4	7
The Drafting of the Constitution	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	5	3	4	3	2
Inauguration of Washington	5	12	9	10	3	10	5	*	10	7	11	3
Invention of Cotton Gin	7	4	3	11	9	8	8	4	9	9	8	4
Fulton's Steamboat	6	7	5	9	10	12	11	6	6	8	10	12
War With England	3	3	4	5	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	5
Missouri Compromise	10	11	6	12	12	7	12	11	5	6	5	9
Civil War	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Invention of Telegraph	8	10	8	7	11	9	6	8	11	12	12	11
Transcontinental Railroad	4	9	11	4	5	11	9	10	7	10	7	10

* omitted from text

TABLE XIX

[illegible]

Item	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Table III presents further evidence of the variation found in the treatment of the twelve events. Civil War held first place in all texts but C, where it ranked second to The Drafting of the Constitution. Ranking in third place were found War With England in Texts A and B; Invention of Cotton Gin in Text C; Declaration of Independence in Text D; The Drafting of the Constitution in Texts F, I, and K; and Surrender of Cornwallis in Texts G, H, and J. The event Beginning of the Revolutionary War received the most varied treatment, ranking in nine different places in the twelve texts. The accounts of Fulton's Steamboat and Declaration of Independence held seven different ranks in the twelve texts, while Surrender of Cornwallis, Invention of Cotton Gin, Invention of Telegraph, and Transcontinental Railroad held six different places. Inauguration of Washington was omitted from Text H, however, there was a picture pertaining to the event.

PERSONS MENTIONED

History is made up of events, but the men and women who give the events life are more important. The general narrative is made more vivid and personal by the accounts of what individuals have done.

TABLE IV

PERSONS MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Beginning of the Revolutionary War												
Samuel Adams		*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Braddock									*			
Edmund Burke		*										
Rev. Jonas Clark				*								
William Dawes		*	*	*			*		*	*	*	
General Gage		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
John Hancock		*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Patrick Henry				*								
Longfellow					*			*				
Captain Parker				*				*				
Lord Percy				*								
Major Pitcairn				*				*		*		
Paul Revere		*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*
Dr. Warren											*	
General Wolfe								*				
Declaration of Independence												
John Adams	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Samuel Adams						*						
John Dickinson							*					
Benjamin Franklin	*	*		*		*	*	*				
George III	*				*			*		*		
John Hancock		*						*				
John Jay							*					

TABLE IV (continued)

PERSONS MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Declaration of Independence (continued)												
Thomas Jefferson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Richard Henry Lee	*	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*	*
Robert Livingston	*			*		*	*	*				
McKean				*								
James Otis						*						
Thomas Paine	*				*							
Read				*								
Caesar Rodney				*								
Roger Sherman	*			*			*	*	*			
Surrender of Cornwallis												
Benedict Arnold										*		
Du Barras								*		*		
General Burgoyne				*				*				
Clark	*											
General Clinton		*		*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
General Cornwallis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Major Ferguson							*					
Benjamin Franklin				*								
General Gates	*					*	*	*		*	*	*
George III								*	*			
Admiral De Grasse		*			*	*	*	*		*	*	
General Greene	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
General Howe				*								
Thomas Jefferson										*		
Baron de Kalb				*			*					
Lafayette		*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		
"Light Horse" Harry Lee								*			*	
Lincoln						*		*		*		
Francis Marion	*		*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Daniel Morgan					*		*				*	*
Lord North				*	*							
General O'Hara						*						
Andrew Pickens			*			*	*	*		*		
Pulaski				*			*					
Rochambeau	*	*		*	*		*			*	*	
Sevier											*	

TABLE IV (continued)

PERSONS MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Surrender of Cornwallis (continued)												
Baron von Steuben				*								
Sumter			*			*	*	*	*	*	*	
Tarleton										*		
General Washington	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
The Drafting of the Constitution												
John Adams						*					*	
Samuel Adams						*	*			*	*	
Brearly		*										
Pierce Butler					*							
General Cornwallis		*										
John Dickinson	*				*							
Judge Oliver Ellsworth				*	*							
John Fitch					*							
Benjamin Franklin	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elbridge Gerry				*	*					*		
Gladstone								*				
Nathaniel Gorham					*							
Alexander Hamilton	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
John Hancock						*				*		
Patrick Henry					*		*			*	*	
Thomas Jefferson					*	*				*	*	
Rufus King				*								
John Lansing				*								
James Madison	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Luther Martin				*								*
William Martin					*							
George Mason	*		*	*	*	*						
McMaster										*		
Gouveneur Morris	*	*		*	*		*					
Robert Morris						*	*			*		
William Paterson		*		*	*	*						
Charles Pinckney					*							
Gen. C. C. Pinckney					*							
Edmund Randolph				*	*	*						
Roger Sherman				*	*			*				

TABLE IV (continued)

PERSONS MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
The Drafting of the Constitution (continued)												
George Washington	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
George White					*							
James Wilson		*		*	*		*					*
Inauguration of Washington												
John Adams	*	*		*	*	*	*			*		*
Fisher Ames	*											
Benjamin Franklin					*							
Alexander Hamilton					*							
Robert Livingston				*			*			*		
James Madison							*					
George Washington	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Invention of Cotton Gin												
Channing											*	
General Greene											*	
Mrs. Greene		*			*							
James Hargreaves			*									
Patrick Henry				*								
Thomas Jefferson				*					*			*
Lincoln			*									
Miller					*							
Samuel Slater				*		*						
Washington											*	*
Eli Whitney	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fulton's Steamboat												
Arkwright	*											
Cartwright	*											
John Fitch	*	*								*		
Robert Fulton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Thomas Jefferson								*				
Robert Lenox				*								
Robert Livingston	*						*	*		*	*	
Monroe	*											
Morse								*				
Napoleon								*				
James Rumsey	*						*					

TABLE IV (continued)

PERSONS MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Fulton's Steamboat (continued)												
Washington		*										
James Watt	*		*		*	*	*	*				
War With England												
John Quincy Adams										*		
Arnold								*				
General Brock								*		*		
Jacob Brown										*		
Burgoyne									*	*		
John C. Calhoun		*	*		*	*	*	*			*	
General Carleton										*		
Henry Clay	*	*			*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Captain Dacres								*				
Gallatin											*	
General Gibbs										*		
Felix Grundy									*			
William Henry Harrison	*	*		*			*	*	*	*	*	*
Captain Issac Hull		*					*	*				*
Gen. William Hull									*	*		
General Andrew Jackson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Thomas Jefferson	*		*			*					*	
Francis Scott Key	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
Pierre Lafitte							*					
Lieutenant Lavack								*				
Lawrence				*		*			*			
James Madison	*	*			*	*	*	*			*	
Mrs. Madison					*					*		
Captain MacDonough	*	*				*		*	*	*	*	*
Napoleon		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Commodore Patterson								*				
Sir Edward Pakenham				*	*			*	*	*		
Oliver Hazard Perry	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Proctor								*				
General Provost								*				
General Ross										*		
Winfield Scott										*		

TABLE IV (continued)

PERSONS MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
War With England (continued)												
Tecumseh	*							*		*		
George Washington	*			*								
Missouri Compromise												
Henry Clay				*					*	*		*
Thomas Jefferson			*							*		
James Tallmadge									*			
Senator Thomas					*							
Civil War												
Charles Francis Adams										*	*	
Louisa May Alcott												*
Major Robert Anderson	*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*	
Senator Baker											*	
Clara Barton												*
General Pierre G. T. Beauregard	*	*		*	*		*		*			
John Wilkes Booth		*		*		*	*	*	*		*	
General Braxton Bragg	*					*	*		*			
John Brown									*			
President John Buchanan					*	*		*	*	*	*	
General Buell									*			
Ambrose E. Burnside	*				*	*	*		*			
John C. Calhoun	*	*			*	*	*				*	
Salmon P. Chase							*		*			*
Henry Clay					*							
Senator John J. Crittenden	*								*			
Jefferson Davis	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Stephan A. Douglas	*			*	*	*			*	*	*	
Gen. Jubal Early	*								*			*
Capt. John Ericsson				*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Edward Everett				*								
Admiral David G. Farragut	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

TABLE IV (continued)

PERSONS MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Civil War (continued)												
Commodore A. H. Foote							*			*		
John C. Fremont							*			*		
Ulysses S. Grant	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Horace Greeley		*						*				
Halleck									*			
Senator Hammond						*						
Hayne	*					*					*	
General John B. Hood	*				*	*	*		*			
General Thomas Hooker	*				*	*	*		*			
Samuel Houston							*					
Stonewall Jackson			*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Thomas Jefferson						*						
Andrew Johnson							*			*		*
Albert Sidney Johnston	*				*	*						*
General Joseph E. Johnston	*		*		*	*	*		*	*	*	
Lieutenant Jones					*							
"Lighthorse Harry" Lee							*					
General Robert E. Lee	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Abraham Lincoln	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Longfellow								*				
James Longstreet	*											
James Russell Lowell					*							*
James Mason					*	*			*			
George B. McClellan	*		*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Irvin McDowell	*			*	*	*	*		*	*		*
General George G. Meade	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Napoleon III					*					*	*	*
General Patterson									*			
General Pemberton									*	*		
General Pickett		*			*	*			*	*		*

TABLE IV (continued)

PERSONS MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Civil War (continued)												
President Franklin Pierce	*						*		*			
General John B. Pope	*					*	*		*	*		
Robert B. Rhett											*	
General Rosecrans	*				*	*			*			
Dred Scott									*			*
General Scott											*	
Admiral Raphael Semmes	*											
William H. Seward	*				*				*		*	*
General Sheridan	*						*		*			
General William T. Sherman	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
John Slidell					*	*				*		
Secretary of State Stanton								*				
Alexander H. Stephens	*	*			*		*				*	*
General Stuart						*						
Judge Taney									*			*
G. H. Thomas	*				*	*	*		*			
Ex-President Tyler	*											
Webster					*						*	
Gideon Welles					*							
Walt Whitman							*				*	
Charles Wilkes					*							
Count Zeppelin										*		
Invention of Telegraph												
Ezra Cornell			*									
Annie G. Ellsworth		*		*								
Fulton											*	
Cyrus Field		*										
Leonard Gale							*					
Samuel F. B. Morse	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Alfred Vail	*						*	*				

TABLE IV (continued)

PERSONS MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Transcontinental Railroad												
Oak Ames	*											
Oliver Ames	*											
Dan Casement	*											
General Jack Casement	*											
William F. Cody											*	
Columbus												*
Charles Crocker	*											
General Grenville H. Dodge	*											
Mr. Durant					*							
President U. S. Grant	*			*								
Bret Harte					*							
Mark Hopkins	*											
Collis P. Huntington	*											
Mother Shipton					*							
Leland Stanford	*		*	*	*					*		

Table IV shows the persons mentioned in the twelve selected events. Since a third of the events were of a military nature, it is not surprising to find many generals and commodores listed. Mrs. James Madison, Mrs, Nathanael Greene, Louisa May Alcott, and Clara Barton were the only women mentioned. The event Civil War ranked first since it mentioned seventy-four different people. Missouri Compromise ranked twelfth with four persons mentioned.

TABLE V

TOTAL NUMBER OF DIFFERENT PERSONS MENTIONED IN ALL TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Text A	88
Text B	57
Text C	42
Text D	83
Text E	99
Text F	82
Text G	88
Text H	80
Text I	76
Text J	90
Text K	73
Text L	60

Table V shows the total number of different persons mentioned in all twelve selected events. Text E ranked first with 99 persons mentioned, Text J came second with a total of 90, Texts A and G ranked third with 88 persons, while Text C, with 42 persons mentioned, ranked twelfth.

PLACES

The names of countries, cities, states, lakes, rivers, and mountains pertaining to an event are elements which make it significant.

TABLE VI

PLACES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Beginning of the Revolutionary War												
Boston	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Charles River				*				*	*			
Concord	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Concord Bridge			*			*					*	*
England		*			*	*			*		*	
Lexington	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts					*	*			*	*		*
Medford				*								
New England					*							
North Bridge				*								
Philadelphia				*			*					
Quebec								*				
Roxbury									*			
Richmond, Virginia				*								
Declaration of Independence												
Atlantic		*										
British Empire					*			*				
Concord												*
Connecticut	*							*				
England		*				*						
Europe				*								
France					*							
Germany		*										
Great Britain	*		*	*	*			*				
Lexington												*
Massachusetts	*					*		*	*			

TABLE VI (continued)

PLACES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Declaration of Independence(continued)												
New York	*			*	*		*	*			*	
North America		*										
North Carolina										*		
Pennsylvania	*							*				
Philadelphia		*		*								
Spain					*							
United States of America	*			*	*					*	*	
Virginia	*	*		*			*	*	*	*	*	*
Surrender of Cornwallis												
America				*	*			*				
Atlantic					*							
Augusta							*					
Boston								*		*		
Britain							*					
Brest					*							
Camden	*					*	*	*		*	*	*
Charleston	*	*	*	*		*	*	*		*	*	
Charlottesville										*		
Chesapeake Bay	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	
Cowpens	*					*	*				*	*
England					*	*	*	*	*	*		
France				*	*		*			*		
Georgia	*			*		*	*	*		*	*	*
Guilford Courthouse	*					*	*			*	*	*
Holland							*					
Hudson River								*		*		
James River					*		*	*				*
Jamestown								*		*		
King's Mountain	*	*		*		*	*	*		*	*	*
Lexington							*					
Martinque				*								
New England								*				
New Jersey			*				*					
Newport, Rhode Island		*	*		*		*			*		
New York		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

TABLE VI (continued)

PLACES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Surrender of Cornwallis (continued)												
North							*					
North Carolina					*	*	*					*
Northwest	*											
Philadelphia				*			*					
Poland				*								
Richmond				*								
Saratoga				*		*		*				
Savannah	*	*	*	*		*	*	*		*	*	
South	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Carolina	*					*	*	*		*	*	*
Spain							*					
Valley Forge				*								
Virginia	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		*
West Indies			*			*	*	*	*	*	*	
Wilmington		*		*		*		*				
York River	*				*		*			*		*
Yorktown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
The Drafting of the Constitution												
America	*	*								*	*	
Alexandria						*						
Annapolis					*	*						*
Central America								*				
Connecticut		*		*	*			*				
Delaware				*	*							*
Delaware River					*							
England						*					*	
Europe	*					*						
France					*	*				*	*	
Georgia		*										
Maryland				*	*	*						*
Massachusetts		*		*	*		*			*		
New England	*		*									
New Jersey		*		*	*							
New York City		*										
New York	*		*	*	*	*	*	*				
North	*				*		*	*				

TABLE VI (continued)

PLACES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
The Drafting of the Constitution(continued)												
North Carolina					*							
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*
Philadelphia	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Potomac						*						*
Rhode Island	*		*		*	*		*				
South	*		*	*	*	*	*					
South America								*				
South Carolina					*							
Virginia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
United States	*	*		*	*	*	*			*	*	
Yorktown		*										
Inauguration of Washington												
Boston	*											
Great Britain					*							*
Hudson River					*		*					*
Massachusetts	*				*				*			
New Jersey				*	*		*					
New York					*		*		*		*	*
New York Bay				*								
New York City	*		*	*		*	*		*			*
Potomac River	*											
Princeton				*								
South									*			
Trenton			*	*								
United States		*			*		*		*			
Invention of Cotton Gin												
Alabama			*									*
America			*							*		
Appalachians			*									
Arkansas			*									
Atlantic		*										
Connecticut				*								
England	*	*		*		*				*		*
Florida			*									
Georgia	*	*	*	*		*	*	*		*	*	*

TABLE VI (continued)

PLACES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Invention of Cotton Gin (continued)												
Louisiana			*						*			
Massachusetts							*					
Mississippi			*						*			*
Mississippi River												*
Mulberry Grove					*							
New England		*				*						
New Haven		*										
North							*				*	
Northeast												*
Savannah			*		*							
South	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*
South Carolina	*					*						*
Texas			*									*
United States	*						*					
Virginia		*										*
West						*			*	*		
Fulton's Steamboat												
Albany	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
America			*			*					*	
Atlantic	*											
Connecticut	*											
Delaware River	*	*								*		
East River											*	
England	*			*	*			*				
Europe	*			*					*		*	
France				*				*	*			
Great Lakes									*	*		
Hudson River	*	*		*	*	*	*	*			*	*
Lake Erie										*		
Louisiana	*							*				
Maryland	*											
Mississippi River	*		*							*		
Missouri	*		*									
New Orleans	*									*		
New York	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
North			*									
Northeast			*									
Ohio	*		*									

TABLE VI (continued)

PLACES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Fulton's Steamboat (continued)												
Paris	*							*			*	
Pennsylvania	*											
Philadelphia		*										
Pittsburg	*									*		
Seine River								*				
South			*									
United States									*			
War With England												
Alabama								*				
America					*	*			*	*		
Atlantic Coast							*	*	*		*	
Baltimore	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Bladensburg									*			
Boston								*				
Boston Harbor				*								
Boston Navy Yard						*						
British Empire					*							
Bunker Hill								*				
Canada	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caribbean Sea								*				
Champlain Valley									*			*
Chesapeake Bay	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
China								*				
Connecticut		*										
Detroit		*	*					*	*	*		*
East India								*				
England	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	
English Channel								*				
Europe	*					*		*	*		*	*
Florida	*											
Fort Dearborn									*			
Fort McHenry	*		*	*			*	*	*	*		*
Fort Niagara			*									
France	*	*		*	*	*	*	*			*	
Georgia		*						*				
Germany									*			
Ghent, Belgium	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		

TABLE VI (continued)

PLACES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
War With England (continued)												
Great Britain		*			*	*	*	*				*
Great Lakes	*	*		*	*		*					
Gulf of St. Lawrence									*			
Hartford, Connecticut		*			*				*		*	
Horseshoe Bend								*				
Hudson River	*				*			*				
Hudson Valley								*				
India								*				
Indiana								*				
Jamaica										*		
Kentucky	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Lake Borgne								*				
Lake Champlain	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Lake Erie			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Lake Superior		*										
Lake of the Woods											*	
London										*		
Lundy's Lane										*		
Maine		*						*				
Malden										*		
Maryland					*							
Massachusetts		*						*				
Michigan										*		
Mississippi River										*		
Mississippi Valley								*				
Mobile								*				
Montreal		*						*		*		
New England		*			*	*	*		*	*	*	*
New Hampshire		*										
New Orleans	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New York						*	*	*	*	*	*	
Niagara								*		*		
Northwest						*	*	*			*	
Ohio Valley			*									
Oregon											*	
Plattsburg		*				*			*	*	*	

TABLE VI (continued)

PLACES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
War With England (continued)												
Philadelphia								*		*		
Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie	*							*			*	
Quebec								*				
Queenstown										*		
Rockies		*									*	
Rhode Island		*										
Russia								*				
Sackett Harbor								*		*		
Santo Domingo							*					
South						*	*		*	*		
South Carolina		*			*	*	*	*			*	
Southwest										*		
St. Helena								*				
St. Lawrence								*				
St. Lawrence Valley								*				
Tennessee						*	*	*			*	
Thames							*	*		*	*	*
Tippecanoe	*					*		*				
Trafalgar								*				
Turkey								*				
United States	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	
Washington, D. C.	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	
Waterloo								*				
West	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	
West Indies								*				
Vermont		*										
Virginia									*			
York							*	*		*	*	*
Missouri Compromise												
Alabama											*	
Arkansas											*	
Florida											*	
Georgia										*		
Illinois					*						*	
Indiana											*	
Kentucky				*							*	

TABLE VI (continued)

PLACES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Missouri Compromise (continued)												
Louisiana			*								*	
Maine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mason and Dixon Line									*		*	
Massachusetts		*	*						*	*		*
Michigan											*	
Mississippi River										*		
Mississippi Valley								*				
Missouri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New York									*			
North	*		*	*		*		*	*		*	*
Ohio											*	
Ohio River										*	*	*
Pennsylvania									*		*	
Rocky Mountains		*										
South	*		*	*		*		*			*	*
Tennessee											*	
Texas		*	*									
United States									*			
Vermont											*	
West		*										*
Civil War												
Alabama	*	*				*	*	*	*		*	*
Alexandria							*					
Alleghenies						*	*					
Antietam					*	*						
Antietam Creek	*		*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Appalachian Mountains	*						*					
Appomattox Court House	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arkansas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Atlanta	*	*	*	*			*		*	*	*	*
Atlantic Coast						*						
Atlantic Ocean				*								
Baltimore			*		*				*			
Blue Ridge Mountains								*				

TABLE VI (continued)

PLACES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Civil War (continued)												
Bull Run	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*		*
Cairo, Illinois										*		
California												*
Cemetery Ridge					*				*			*
Chambersburg									*			
Chancellorsville	*		*		*	*	*	*	*			
Charleston	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*	*
Charleston Harbor					*	*		*	*	*		
Chattanooga	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chesapeake Bay						*		*		*		
Chickahòminy					*							
Chickamauga					*		*		*			
Chickamauga Creek						*						
Cold Harbor									*	*		*
Columbia, S. C.										*		
Concord												*
Connecticut		*										
Corinth		*				*						
Cuba						*						
Cumberland River	*		*		*	*	*	*		*		
Dalton, Georgia							*					
Delaware	*					*			*	*	*	*
District of Columbia											*	
East	*	*	*			*				*	*	
England					*	*			*	*	*	*
English Channel	*											
Europe	*		*		*	*		*				
Florida	*	*				*	*		*		*	*
Fort Donelson	*		*		*	*	*		*	*		*
Fort Henry	*						*	*		*	*	*
Fort St. Philip					*							
Fort Sumter	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fortress Monroe					*							
France	*				*	*			*	*	*	*
Fredericksburg			*		*	*	*	*				
Georgia	*	*	*	*		*	*		*		*	*
Gettysburg	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Goldsboro, N. C.	*											
Great Britain					*				*			

TABLE VI (continued)

PLACES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Civil War (continued)												
Gulf of Mexico				*				*	*			
Hampton Roads	*			*	*			*	*	*	*	*
Harper's Ferry					*			*	*			
Harrisburg					*				*			
Havana Harbor									*			
Hudson								*				
Illinois		*					*					
Indiana		*										
Iowa		*										
James River					*	*		*		*		
Kansas						*		*	*		*	*
Kentucky	*		*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lexington, Mass.												*
Lexington, Va.							*					
Lookout Mt.									*			
Louisiana	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maine		*										
Manassas Junction	*								*			
Maryland	*		*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts					*				*			
Memphis		*			*							
Mexico					*						*	
Michigan		*										
Minnesota												*
Missionary Ridge					*							
Mississippi	*	*					*		*	*	*	*
Mississippi River	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mississippi Valley								*				*
Missouri	*		*		*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Mobile									*			
Mobile Bay	*	*							*			
Montgomery, Ala.	*	*				*	*		*	*	*	*
Nashville							*					
New England					*	*						*
New Hampshire		*										
New Jersey												*
New Orleans	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New York	*				*		*		*		*	*
Norfolk						*			*	*		*

TABLE VI (continued)

PLACES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Civil War (continued)												
Norfolk Navy Yard					*			*				
North		*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northeast												*
North America												*
North Carolina	*	*		*	*	*				*	*	*
Ohio												*
Oregon												*
Pennsylvania	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Petersburg	*	*	*			*		*	*	*		
Philadelphia										*	*	
Pittsburg Landing						*			*	*		
Port Hudson			*		*	*			*	*	*	
Portsmouth, Va.				*								
Potomac River		*		*	*	*		*	*	*		*
Provincetown					*							
Rapidan River	*											
Richmond	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Russia										*		
Savannah	*	*	*			*	*		*	*	*	
Sharpsburg	*											*
Shenendoah Valley	*				*	*	*	*	*			
Shiloh	*					*	*		*	*		*
South	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Carolina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spain										*		
Springfield	*											
Spotsylvania Courthouse			*				*		*	*		
Susquehanna River					*							
Tennessee	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Tennessee River	*						*	*		*	*	
Texas	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
United States					*	*			*		*	*
Vermont		*										
Vicksburg	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Washington, D. C.	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*
West			*			*		*			*	
West Point					*	*	*					*

TABLE VI (continued)

PLACES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Civil War (continued)												
West Virginia	*		*			*	*		*	*	*	*
Wildnerness			*				*		*	*		*
Wisconsin		*										
York River						*	*			*		
Invention of Telegraph												
America			*	*		*						
Atlantic Coast				*								
Atlantic Ocean	*											
Baltimore	*	*	*	*	*		*	*			*	*
California	*											
England							*					
Europe				*		*			*		*	
Far West												*
Great Lakes				*								
Mississippi River				*								
New Orleans			*									
New York	*		*	*								
North						*						
Ohio River				*								
Pacific												*
San Francisco			*		*							
South						*						
Texas						*						
United States							*					
Washington, D. C.	*	*	*	*	*		*	*			*	*
Transcontinental Railroad												
Arizona					*							
Atlantic Ocean	*			*	*							
California							*	*				
Cape Horn	*											
Chicago	*				*							
China		*										
East		*		*	*	*		*	*		*	
Europe		*										
Far East			*									
Far West				*								

TABLE VI (continued)

PLACES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Transcontinental Railroad (continued)												
Great Plains			*									
Idaho					*							
Massachusetts	*											
Middle West							*					
Missouri River	*											
Mississippi River								*				
Montana					*							
Nevada					*							
New York	*											
Ogden, Utah	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*		
Omaha, Nebraska	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Oregon								*				
Oregon Trail								*	*			
Pacific Coast							*					
Pacific Ocean	*	*	*	*	*		*	*				*
Philadelphia	*				*							*
Promontory Point, Utah		*	*	*	*		*				*	
Rocky Mountains		*						*				
Sacramento, Calif.	*			*	*	*			*			
Salt Lake City	*				*				*			
San Francisco		*	*		*			*				
Sierra Nevada	*			*	*							
St. Joseph				*								
St. Louis	*											
United States				*	*							
Utah												*
Washington	*			*								
West	*			*	*	*	*	*			*	

Table VI shows that Civil War mentioned more than ten times as many places as did Inauguration of Washington. The fact that the latter event was not found in Text H might have some effect on this evidence since Text H is found third in the order of word count.

TABLE VII

TOTAL NUMBER OF DIFFERENT PLACES MENTIONED IN ALL TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Text A	158
Text B	127
Text C	115
Text D	125
Text E	154
Text F	152
Text G	145
Text H	165
Text I	142
Text J	144
Text K	136
Text L	130

Table VII presents evidence that a range of fifty is found between Text H which presents 165 different places and Text C with 115. The count was so close in most cases that a conclusion that there is very little variation in the number of different places might be reached.

DATES

Dates are necessary to develop a time-sense and to build time lines, but unless the event that corresponds with the date is mentioned also, not much significance can be attached to the following table. However, from such a list can be found evidence of variation in regard to the number of dates used in the twelve selected events.

TABLE VIII

DATES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Beginning of the Revolutionary War												
1775				*			*			*		
April 18							*					
April 18, 1775			*	*	*						*	*
April 19												*
April 19, 1775	*	*				*						
April,1775							*		*			
May, 1775					*							
Declaration of Independence												
1776									*			
May, 1776		*										
June 7, 1776		*			*		*				*	*
July 1							*					
July 2		*		*			*					
July 4, 1776	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*
July 8				*								
August 2										*		
Surrender of Cornwallis												
1776				*								
1778				*							*	*

TABLE VIII (continued)

DATES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Surrender of Cornwallis (continued)												
December, 1778				*						*		
1780				*	*		*				*	
February, 1780		*										
May, 1780							*			*		
August, 1780										*		*
October, 1780		*										
October 6							*					
October 7, 1780							*					
1781	*				*		*			*	*	*
January, 1781											*	*
January 17, 1781										*		
October, 1781		*										
October 14	*					*						
October 17							*					
October 19, 1781	*			*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
December 5, 1782					*							
The Drafting of the Constitution												
1782		*										
1785						*						*
1786												*
1787		*	*			*	*	*			*	*
May, 1787				*		*						
May 14					*							
May 25				*	*							
May 29					*							
May to September, 1787										*		
August 6					*							
September, 1787	*			*								
September 7				*								
September 17, 1787					*		*					
1808				*					*		*	
Inauguration of Washington												
December 26, 1776			*									

TABLE VIII (continued)

DATES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Inauguration of Washington (continued)												
1789												*
March, 1789						*				*		
March 4										*		
April, 1789					*		*					
April 16, 1789	*			*								
April 30				*			*					*
April 30, 1789	*	*	*			*			*	*	*	
Invention of Cotton Gin												
1791	*											*
1793	*		*	*			*	*		*	*	*
September 11, 1793		*										
1801												*
1803									*			
1831												*
1834												*
1840												*
1859												*
1860												*
1937							*					
Fulton's Steamboat												
1785										*		
1786				*								
1789										*		
1790		*										
1807	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*
August, 1807				*								
August 18, 1807					*							
1811										*		
1817										*		
1818										*		
1840										*		
1850										*		
War With England												
1787	*											
1789	*											

TABLE VIII (continued)

DATES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
War With England (continued)												
1793	*											
1805								*				
1807	*											
1809	*										*	
1810			*									
February 22, 1810		*										
August, 1810					*							
1811	*							*				
1812	*			*	*				*		*	
June, 1812	*	*		*			*					
June 8										*		
June 16, 1812										*		
June 18, 1812							*					
July, 1812										*		
August 19, 1812					*					*		
September 13, 1812	*											
December 29, 1812					*							
1813				*	*		*			*		*
September 10, 1813	*						*		*	*		
September, 1813				*							*	
1814	*	*		*	*	*	*			*	*	*
June 1					*							
July 5, 1814										*		
September 3				*								*
September, 1814										*		
December, 1814		*								*		*
December 24, 1814				*			*					
1815	*							*		*		*
January 8, 1815	*						*	*	*	*	*	
1817		*									*	
1818											*	
1828		*										
Missouri Compromise												
1677									*			
1818									*			
1819	*	*		*	*					*	*	
December, 1819	*											
1820		*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

TABLE VIII (continued)

DATES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Missouri Compromise (continued)												
1821							*					
1836											*	
1837											*	
Civil War												
June 3, 1808	*											
February 12, 1809	*											
1832								*				
1850	*											*
1856												*
1858												*
1859												*
1860	*											
November, 1860					*			*	*			*
December 17, 1860	*										*	
December 20, 1860	*	*			*		*					
1860-1861										*		
1861-1865			*									
1861					*	*			*			
February, 1861		*					*			*		
February 1, 1861												*
February 4, 1861						*					*	*
February 18, 1861	*	*										
March, 1861							*	*				*
March 4, 1861	*	*				*		*		*		
April, 1861							*					*
April 11-12							*					
April 12, 1861	*	*		*	*	*		*	*	*	*	
April 13		*										
April 14		*				*	*			*		
April 15									*	*		
April 19		*					*					
April 25					*							
May, 1861		*										
June, 1861												*
July 20	*											
July 21				*						*		
November 8, 1861					*							

TABLE VIII (continued)

DATES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Civil War (continued)												
1862			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
January 31					*							
February, 1862	*					*	*					
March, 1862	*											
March 8									*	*		
April, 1862	*									*		*
April 6-7	*									*		
April-August										*		
August 22		*										
September, 1862						*					*	
September 17										*		
September 22											*	
1862-1863										*		
1863	*		*	*				*	*	*		*
January 1, 1863	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*	
May, 1863	*											
May 1					*							
June, 1863				*								
June 28										*		
July, 1863	*											
July 1				*	*	*					*	
July 3		*								*		
July 4, 1863	*			*	*	*	*		*		*	*
July 5	*											
September 2												*
November 19				*								
December, 1863		*										
December 20, 1863	*	*										*
1864	*	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*	
March 4, 1864		*										
June, 1864												*
August, 1864		*										
September, 1864	*	*					*		*			
September 3, 1864	*											
October, 1864							*					
November 16					*							
1864-1865		*						*		*		
1865	*	*						*			*	
February, 1865										*		

TABLE VIII (continued)

DATES MENTIONED IN EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS
IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Civil War (continued)												
April, 1865		*				*	*			*		
April 3	*							*				*
April 9, 1865		*		*	*	*		*	*	*	*	
April 10		*										
April 12				*								
April 14		*		*		*					*	
April 15, 1865												*
April 26							*					
1868		*										
Invention of Telegraph												
1832				*			*					
1835												*
1836												*
1837			*									
1838	*						*					
1842							*					
1843		*									*	
1844	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
May, 1844				*			*					
May 24, 1844							*				*	
1850												*
1856				*								
1860				*								
1861	*			*								*
1862					*							
1866	*		*									
1872	*											
Transcontinental Railroad												
1862	*			*	*	*				*		
1864		*		*					*			
1866					*							
1867					*							
1869			*			*		*				
May 10, 1869	*	*		*	*		*			*	*	*
May, 1869									*			
1884										*		

Table VIII shows the different dates mentioned in the twelve selected events. Civil War ranked highest with eighty-one dates given or nearly twelve times as many found in event Beginning of the Revolutionary War.

TABLE IX

TOTAL NUMBER OF DIFFERENT DATES MENTIONED IN ALL TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Text A	59
Text B	50
Text C	18
Text D	50
Text E	45
Text F	29
Text G	52
Text H	23
Text I	27
Text J	62
Text K	39
Text L	54

Table IX shows the total number of different dates mentioned in the twelve selected events. Eighteen dates related to events were given in Text C as compared with sixty-two found in Text J. Text A, the latest publication analysed, gave 59, Text L gave 54, Text G 52, and Texts B and D presented 50 each.

PICTURES

It is to be assumed that pictures used in history textbooks have educational value. A good picture should be clear and definite, authentic, large enough for details to be clearly visible, and should be well placed on the page. A good quality black-and-white picture is far superior to a poorly colored one. Captions should fit the picture and should add to the text by illustrating points in the text either by asking the reader questions or by giving directions as to possible learnings from the illustrations. New Words or phrases should not be introduced in a caption unless an explanation is given.

TEXT A

Beginning of the Revolutionary War N P *

Declaration of Independence
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The committee that drew up the Declaration of Independence. They are from left to right: Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman. (From a painting by P. F. Rothermal, Courtesy, Chicago Historical Society.)

Surrender of Cornwallis N P

The Drafting of the Constitution
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: After being shaken about for several days over terrible roads, a statesman arrives in Philadelphia for the Federal Convention.

* N P No picture pertaining to the event

TEXT A (continued)

The Drafting of the Constitution (continued)

2 Full page in colors

Caption: The Convention that framed and adopted the Constitution of the United States was the most notable gathering of statesmen in American history. It met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and labored in daily sessions from May 25 to September 17, 1787, to produce this great document which was then submitted to the thirteen original states for ratification. The Constitution framed by members of the Convention has been amended from time to time, but its basic principles have successfully guided our national government. In this picture are most of the great leaders of that period, the "fathers" of our nation. (After a painting by Junius B. Stearns, redrawn from a photograph, courtesy, Acme.)

Inauguration of Washington

1 Less than half page black and white

Caption: George Washington arriving at Federal Hall, New York City, for his inauguration as the first President of the United States. (Redrawn from photograph of a painting. Courtesy L. C. Handy.)

2 Less than half page black and white

Caption: Washington taking the oath of office on the balcony of Federal Hall, first capitol of the United States of America. (Redrawn from a photograph of a painting, Courtesy, Ewing Galloway.)

Invention of Cotton Gin

1 Less than half page black and white

Caption: First of America's important inventions was a machine to separate cotton seeds from cotton fibers. A cotton gin, Eli Whitney called it, when he produced a working model in 1793. (Drawn from a photograph. Courtesy New York Museum of Science and Industry.)

2 Less than half page black and white

Caption: Eli Whitney and Cotton Gin, 1793.

Fulton's Steamboat

1 Less than half page colored

Caption: In 1807, Robert Fulton's "Clermont", the first practical steamboat, chugged its way up the Hudson River at five miles per hour. (Adapted from a painting by H. A. Ogden. Courtesy, New York Historical Society.)

TEXT A (continued)

Fulton's Steamboat (continued)
2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Robert Fulton - Steamboat 1807

War With England
1 Less than half page colored
Caption: This is the White House, rebuilt after it was nearly burned to the ground by the British in 1814. The present home of our Presidents is an enlargement and improvement of the one shown here. This picture shows the building as it was about 1825. (Courtesy L. C. Handy Studios.)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Francis Scott Key writes "The Star Spangled Banner".

Missouri Compromise N P

Civil War
1 Less than half page colored
Caption: At the Capitol in Washington, D. C., Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as the sixteenth President of the United States, March 4, 1861. He faced a divided nation. A month later war began. (Courtesy L. C. Handy Studios, Washington, D. C.)

2 Less than half page colored
Caption: At the Capitol in Montgomery, Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as the first President of the Confederate States of America, February 18, 1861. Later the capital of the Confederacy was moved to Richmond, Virginia. (Courtesy L. C. Handy Studios, Washington, D. C.)

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Four small portraits: Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee. (Brady original, Courtesy L. C. Handy.)

Invention of Telegraph
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Morse at Washington, D. C. (Copy for telegraph key and text of message courtesy, United States National Museum.)

TEXT A (continued)

Invention of Telegraph (continued)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Vail at Baltimore, Maryland. (Copy for telegraph instruments courtesy College of Engineering, Cornell University.)

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Samuel F. B. Morse - Telegraph 1840. (Drawing from New York Museum of Science.)

Transcontinental Railroad

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Building the Central Pacific-Union Pacific Railroad, the first transcontinental line. (Drawn from photograph, Courtesy L. C. Handy Studios.)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The meeting of the engines when the two roads were completed in 1869. (Drawn from photograph, Courtesy L. C. Handy Studios.)

TEXT B

Beginning of the Revolutionary War

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The British Are Coming! Word comes to Lexington, Massachusetts, that the redcoats are marching from Boston toward that village. The Minutemen are assembling. (Courtesy of the Fine Arts Section, Public Buildings Administration.)

Declaration of Independence

1 Half page black and white
Caption: One of the Great Events of History. The men shown in this room knew that in signing the Declaration of Independence they were risking their lives. They were determined, however, to found a new nation. (Culver Service.)

Surrender of Cornwallis N P

The Drafting of the Constitution

1 Half page black and white
Caption: Benjamin Franklin and George Washington were the most revered members of the Constitutional Conven-

TEXT B (continued)

The Drafting of the Constitution (continued)

tion. Note that the lantern in Franklin's carriage is lighted by a candle and that the street before the hall is unpaved. (Courtesy of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures.)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Interior of Independence Room. The hall where the Constitutional Convention met. (Philip B. Wallace.)

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: A Wise Suggestion From Benjamin Franklin. The Constitutional Convention has been struggling unsuccessfully to reach an agreement. There is danger that the delegates may fail to frame a Constitution. Benjamin Franklin rises, makes a quiet joke, and then suggests that prayer be offered. The scene reminds us of the patience and good sense which the delegates used in accomplishing their task. (Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures.)

Inauguration of Washington

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Inauguration of Washington. In a coach drawn by six horses George Washington drove to Federal Hall on Wall Street in New York City to become the first President of the United States. (Culver Service.)

Invention of Cotton Gin N P

Fulton's Steamboat N P

War With England

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Battle Between the Constitution and the Java. The fighting men on the Constitution board the British warship Java off the coast of Brazil in December, 1812. This was one of the American victories over the British navy which roused a national spirit among the American people. The Constitution remains the most famous ship in American naval history. (Courtesy of the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University.)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Impressing American Seamen. The British officer looks over the crew of an American ship for deserters from English warships. (Drawing by Howard Pyle, Harper's Monthly Magazine, 1884.)

TEXT B (continued)

Missouri Compromise N P

Civil War

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Battle Between the Monitor and the Merrimac. In the right background can be seen one of the wooden ships sunk by the Merrimac. Both ships were covered with iron above the water line. These ironclads marked the first stage in the development of modern battleships. (Courtesy of the Sterling Library, Yale University.)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Lee at Appomattox. The Union officers, led by General Grant, standing lowest on the steps, raised their hats as the great commander rode away. Grant said, "Let us have peace." (From "Dixie" the Chronicles of America Photoplays Copyright. By permission of Yale University Press.)

3 Full page black and white
Caption: Robert E. Lee, A Hero of Democracy. During the War between the North and the South Lee became a leader of the Southern people who were fighting for the democratic principle that, though in a democracy the majority usually rules, yet minorities have some rights which majorities must respect. Lee fought for the right of the Southern minority. (Courtesy of the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University.)

Invention of Telegraph N P

Transcontinental Railroad

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: While the track is being laid, the Indians look on, little realizing that the iron giant before them means the end of their old way of life. (Harper's Monthly Magazine.)

TEXT C

Beginning of the Revolutionary War N P

Declaration of Independence

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: "Signing the Declaration of Independence".

TEXT C (continued)

Declaration of Independence (continued)

This is John Trumbull's greatest painting. Here before the Congress which adopted the Declaration, Thomas Jefferson offers the document to John Hancock for his signature. To the right of Jefferson stands Benjamin Franklin, and to the left John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston. (Library of Congress.)

Surrender of Cornwallis

1 Less than half page black and white

Caption: The Surrender of the British at Yorktown. The American General Lincoln is leading the British officers past General Washington between lines of French and American officers. Cornwallis "indisposed" was absent. (By John Trumbull, Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University.)

The Drafting of the Constitution N P

Inauguration of Washington N P

Invention of Cotton Gin N P

Fulton's Steamboat N P

War With England N P

Missouri Compromise N P

Civil War

1 Less than half page black and white

Caption: In the battle of Gettysburg the most dramatic moment occurred on the second day when General Pickett led his famous brigade across open land in an effort to drive the Union soldiers from Little Round Top. His failure was the turning point of the battle and of the war itself. (Brown Brothers)

2 Less than half page black and white

Caption: Lee signs the terms of surrender at Appomttox Court House. Said General Grant, who sits a little behind Lee to the right, I "felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe who had fought so long and valiantly and had suffered so much for a cause." (Culver Service)

Invention of Telegraph N P

TEXT C (continued)

Transcontinental Railroad N P

TEXT D

Beginning of the Revolutionary War

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Paul Revere Warning Lexington. A few miles beyond, he was captured but Dawes escaped. A third man sped on to Concord with the news. (Painting by A. L. Ripley. Public Buildings Administration)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Yankee Minutemen and British Redcoats met in a brief, sharp skirmish in the first battle of the Revolution at Lexington, Massachusetts, on April 19, 1775. (From a painting by Alonzo Chappel)

Declaration of Independence

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Signing of the Declaration of Independence by members of the Second Continental Congress. (From a painting by John Trumbull. Courtesy of Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Thomas Jefferson. He wished to be remembered as the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Statue for religious freedom, and as the father of the University of Virginia. (From a portrait owned by the Honorable Charles Francis Adams. Courtesy of Frick Art Reference Library)

Surrender of Cornwallis N P

The Drafting of the Constitution

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Constitutional Convention of 1787. Washington was the presiding officer and the guiding spirit of the remarkable group of delegates to the Convention. (From a painting by J. B. Stearns)

TEXT D (continued)

Inauguration of Washington

1 Full page black and white

Caption: The Inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States on April 30, 1789, on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York City. Crowds filled the streets to watch his arrival in a state coach followed by escorting carriages. They listened in silence as he took the solemn oath of office, and then a storm of cheers arose. Washington withdrew to the Senate Chamber to deliver his first inaugural address. (Courtesy of John Morrell and Company)

Invention of Cotton Gin

1 Less than half page black and white

Caption: A cotton gin. When human hands could not clean cotton fast enough to supply the spinning machines, Eli Whitney invented a machine to do so and revolutionized the textile industry. (From Benjamin Butterworth's Growth of Industrial Art)

Fulton's Steamboat

1 Less than half page black and white

Caption: The Clermont. Robert Fulton's paddle-wheel steamboat was not the first steamboat but it was the first which proved successful in practical use. (From Martha J. Lamb's History of New York City)

War With England

1 Double page in colors

Caption; (found in List of Illustrations) Impressment of Sailors. The impressment of American seamen by the British was one of the causes of the War of 1812. Great Britain was in need of sailors and claimed the right to search our vessels and seize any British subjects.

2 Less than half page black and white

Caption: The Battle of Lake Erie was fought at close range. Perry, his flagship badly damaged, moved to another ship and fought on to victory over the British fleet. (Courtesy of Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts)

3 Less than half page black and white

Caption: The Battle of New Orleans made General Andrew Jackson a popular hero and helped to win him the presidency later. (From an engraving by Deboucourt after a sketch by Laclotte. New York Historical Society)

TEXT D (continued)

Missouri Compromise N P

Civil War
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Battle Between the Monitor and the Merrimac, the first two iron-clad war vessels, in Hampton Roads, Virginia, (From a painting by Warren Sheppard, Courtesy of New Haven Colony Historical Society)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: General Ulysses S. Grant and General Robert E. Lee, leaders of the armies of the North and the South in the War Between the States. (Brady photograph. Courtesy of U. S. Signal Corps. Lee's portrait made by Miley, Lexington, Kentucky, for Queen Victoria)

Invention of Telegraph N P

Transcontinental Railroad
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Laying the First Transcontinental Railroad. Workmen sometimes lived in construction trains, which advanced along the tracks as the rails were laid. (A. R. Waud in Harper's Weekly, New York Public Library)

TEXT E

Beginning of the Revolutionary War
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Battle of Concord Bridge. The minutemen prevent the British troops from crossing. (From The Eve of the Revolution, one of The Chronicles of America Photoplays. By permission Yale University Press)

Declaration of Independence
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Signing the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson, its author, watches John Hancock write his name. Benjamin Franklin may be recognized in a group at the right. Facing him is Edward Rutledge of North Carolina, The other member of the group is Samuel Adams. John Adams is immediately behind Franklin. (From The Declaration of Independence , one of The Chronicles of America Photoplays. By permission Yale University Press)

TEXT E (continued)

Declaration of Independence (continued)
2 Full page black and white
Caption: Jefferson, Adams, and Franklin discussing the Declaration of Independence

Surrender of Cornwallis N P

The Drafting of the Constitution
1 Less than half page black and white
(Four small portraits down one side of the page)
Caption: James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The delegates signing the Constitution. Can you recognize the men appearing in the picture? (Painting by Albert Herter, Wisconsin State Capitol)

Inauguration of Washington
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Washington's inauguration as the first President. He is standing in the gallery as Chancellor Livingston administers the oath. (Miniature group by Dwight Franklin in the Museum of the City of New York)

Invention of Cotton Gin
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The first cotton gin, operated by hand. (From model in United States Patent Office)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: A cotton gin today operated by power.

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Drawing of an old plantation gin house and cotton press, showing them in operation.

Fulton's Steamboat
1 Half page black and white
Caption: Fulton's Triumph, a painting by Henry A. Ogden. (Courtesy of the New York Historical Society)

War With England
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: An impressment scene

TEXT E (continued)

War With England (continued)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The scene after the fight between the Constitution and the Guerriere, in 1812. (From a painting. Courtesy of the New York Historical Society)

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The burning of Washington in 1814. A picture published in England at the time. (Courtesy of the New York Historical Society)

Missouri Compromise N P

Civil War

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The people of Charleston, South Carolina, watching from their housetops, the bombardment of Fort Sumter. (From Harper's Weekly, May 4, 1861)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Soldiers lined up for soup in a winter camp. Note the huts in the background, built by the soldiers. (From an etching in the J. P. Morgan Collection, Library of Congress)

4 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The crew on the deck of the Monitor. (From a photograph in the L. C. Handy Collection, Washington, D. C.)

5 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Pontoon bridge across a ford at Bull Run. (From a photograph in the collection of the War Department)

6 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Lincoln and his Cabinet at the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. (From a painting by Francis B. Carpenter in the Capitol, Washington. Harris and Ewing)

7 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The "high-water" mark of the Civil War Monu-

TEXT E (continued)

Civil War (continued)
ment on the Gettysburg battlefield marking the repulse of Pickett's charge. (From the Gettysburg Memorial Pamphlet)

8 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Admiral Farragut on deck of his ship the Hartford

9 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Southern refugees leaving their farms before the Union invasion.

10 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Lee's starving soldiers in the closing days of the struggle. (From Dixie, one of The Chronicles of America Photoplays. By permission Yale University Press)

11 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Ruins of Richmond. (From a photograph. Courtesy of the United States Signal Corps, War Department, Washington)

Invention of Telegraph N P

Transcontinental Railroad
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Driving the last spike, joining the eastern and western portions of the first transcontinental railroad. (From a painting by Thomas Hill in the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum, San Francisco)

TEXT F

Beginning of the Revolutionary War
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: On the village green of Lexington, the colonists awaited the coming of the redcoats.

Declaration of Independence
1 Full page colored
Caption: Jefferson, Franklin, John Adams (seated), Roger Sherman, and Robt. R. Livingston (standing) drew up the

TEXT F (continued)

Declaration of Independence (continued)
Declaration of Independence.

Surrender of Cornwallis N P

The Drafting of the Constitution
1 Full page black and white
Caption: Washington, who had so ably led his country through the Revolution, was chosen president of the Convention.

2 Half page black and white
Caption: Washington, Franklin, James Madison, Roger Sherman, Alexander Hamilton, (seated from left to right) and Gouveneur Morris (standing) were leading members of the Constitutional Convention.

Inauguration of Washington
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Journeying to New York for his inauguration, Washington was given a warm reception by the people along the way.

Invention of Cotton Gin
1 Half page black and white
Caption: The spinning jenny and the cotton gin brought great economic changes. They helped to make cotton king in the South.

Fulton's Steamboat
1 Less than half page colored
Caption: The "Clermont" or "Fulton's Folly" as scoffers called it, proceeded up the Hudson River. It was the first steamboat.

War With England
1 Full page in colors (frontispiece)
Caption: The "Constitution" affectionately called "Old Ironsides" is today anchored in the Boston Navy Yard.

2 Less than half page colored
Caption: To recruit her navy, England resorted to impressment of seamen.

Missouri Compromise N P

TEXT F (continued)

Civil War
1 Full page black and white
Caption: President Lincoln and three great Union leaders, Sherman, Grant, and Farragut.

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The battle between the "Virginia" and the "Monitor" marks the end of using wooden ships in naval warfare.

3 Full page black and white
Caption: Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, and three great Confederate generals, Joseph E. Johnston, Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson.

Invention of Telegraph N P

Transcontinental Railroad N P

TEXT G

Beginning of the Revolutionary War N P

Declaration of Independence N P

Surrender of Cornwallis
1 Half page black and white
Caption: The American troops under Washington and Lafayette laid seige to Yorktown, forcing the surrender of General Cornwallis. This ended the War of the Revolution.

The Drafting of the Constitution
1 Full page black and white
Caption: The Constitution of the United States is signed. Do you recognize any of the men in this picture?

Inauguration of Washington
1 Half page black and white
Caption: George Washington on the balcony of Federal Hall in Wall Street, New York, following his taking the oath of office as President of the United States. Chan-

TEXT G (continued)

Inauguration of Washington (continued)
cellor Livingston leads the crowd in cheering the new President.

Invention of Cotton Gin
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Eli Whitney's cotton gin, invented in 1793, was opersted by hand.

Fulton's Steamboat
1 Half page black and white
Caption: The crowd that gathered to watch the Clermont on its trip up the Hudson River cheered wildly when the boat successfully began its trip to Albany.

War With England
1 Half page black and white
Caption: Captain Perry defeated the British in a furious battle on Lake Erie. When his flagship was sunk, he went under enemy fire to another vessel. (Joseph Boggs Beale, Modern Enterprise, Philadelphia)

2 Half page black and white
Caption: Francis Scott Key on an American vessel during the attack on Fort McHenry. When "the morn's early light" revealed "that our flag was still there" he wrote the "Star Spangled Banner", the song that is now our national anthem.

3 Half page black and white
Caption: The Treaty of Peace, by which the United States and Great Britain agreed to end the War of 1812, was signed at Ghent, Belgium, on Christmas Eve 1814. News of the treaty did not reach Washington until February 14, 1815, where it was received with great rejoicing. (Joseph Boggs Beale, Modern Enterprise, Philadelphia)

Missouri Compromise N P

Civil War
1 More than half page, less than full black and white
Caption: At Charleston the legislature met on December 20, 1860, to dissolve the union between South Carolina and the other states.

TEXT G (continued)

Civil War (continued)

2 Half page black and white
Caption: Memorial window in the Georgia State Historical Department showing the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States. The flag of the Confederacy is shown in the left-hand panel.

3 More than half page, less than full black and white
Caption: The firing on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, opened the war.

4 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac. Since both were ironclad, neither could do much harm to the other. The days of wooden fighting ships were over. (From Culver Service)

5 More than half page, less than full black and white
Caption: Abraham Lincoln and his son, Tad, in 1861. (From a Brady photograph)

6 More than half page, less than full black and white
Caption: Robert E. Lee, the able and fearless commander of the Confederate armies. (Harris and Ewing)

7 Half page black and white
Caption: View of Chattanooga and the Tennessee River from Lookout Mountain near Chattanooga, Tennessee. The cannon in the foreground is a reminder of the fighting near this mountain. (Photo from H. Armstrong Roberts)

8 More than half page, less than full black and white
Caption: Ulysses S. Grant became the commander of the armies of the United States on ,arch 9, 1864. He had a grim, cool courage which mounted as dangers thickened. Grant had served with credit in the Mexican War. (From a Brady Photograph)

9 Half page black and white
Caption: Northern nurses aid sick and wounded soldiers.

10 Half page black and white
Caption: Southern women extend hospitality to wounded soldiers.

TEXT G (continued)

Invention of Telegraph N P

Transcontinental Railroad N P

TEXT H

Beginning of the Revolutionary War
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Patriot signal lights in the tower of Old North Church. They told Paul Revere that British soldiers were coming, and sent him galloping off to warn Lexington.

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Battle of Lexington, from an engraving made by Amos Doolittle a few weeks after the British retreat. (Courtesy of Allen French, Concord, Massachusetts)

Declaration of Independence N P

Surrender of Cornwallis
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Rebuilt palisade of sharpened stakes which guarded one of the British forst at Yorktown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: One of the French batteries rebuilt at Yorktown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service)

The Drafting of the Constitution
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: James Madison, a strong worker for the union of our colonies, and fourth President of the United States, 1809-1817.

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Alexander Hamilton, another champion of union and Secretary of the Treasury in Washington's cabinet. (Culver Service)

Inauguration of Washington
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Washington taking the oath of office on the

TEXT H (continued)

Inauguration of Washington (continued)
balcony of Federal Hall. (Hudson Historical Bureau)

Invention of Cotton Gin
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The first cotton gin. You may think that the man who made the picture had never seen Whitney's machine. (From an old print. Culver Service)

Fulton's Steamboat
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: First voyage of the Clermont, called "Fulton's Folly" while it was building, and "Fulton's Monster" when it frightened boatmen on the Hudson. (Culver Service)

War With England
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Duel between the Constitution and the Java. This picture was made in England during the War of 1812, to show why the British frigate was forced to surrender.

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Burning of the public buildings when Washington was captured by a British fleet and army in 1814. (From an old print, Courtesy of the New York Historical Society)

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Andrew Jackson, "hero of New Orleans", and seventh President of the United States. (Culver Service)

Missouri Compromise N P

Civil War
1 Full page black and white
Caption: Lincoln, as he looked when elected President of the United States. (Culver Service)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, (Culver Service)

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Building the Monitor to battle the Virginia. (Hudson Historical Bureau)

TEXT H (continued)

Civil War (continued)

4 Less than half page black and white
Caption: General Ulysses S. Grant, Union commander, and later President of the United States. (Culver Service)

5 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Gun squad and type of muzzle-loading field gun used during the war. (Culver Service)

6 Full page black and white
Caption: General Robert E. Lee, Confederate commander. (Culver Service)

7 Less than half page black and white
Caption: A corner of the terrible battlefield of Antietam as it looks now. (Courtesy of the Department of the Interior)

Invention of Telegraph N P

Transcontinental Railroad

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The first transcontinental train in the Sierras, on its way to California. (Culver Service)

TEXT I

Beginning of the Revolutionary War

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: "To arms! The regulars are coming!" cried Paul Revere as he dashed along warning the Colonial minutemen that the English soldiers were approaching. (Brown Brothers, New York)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Battle of Lexington. Far outnumbered by the British, the patriots fired a few shots and retired to Concord. (Brown Brothers, New York)

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The gathering of the minutemen at Concord bridge. Here the angry patriots opened fire on the British regulars, and drove them back. During the retreat

TEXT I (continued)

Beginning of the Revolutionary War (continued)
to Boston, the minutemen harassed the British troops who suffered heavy losses. This battle marked the beginning of the actual fighting of the Revolutionary War. (Keystone View Company, New York)

Declaration of Independence
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Drafting the Declaration of Independence. The picture from left to right shows Robert Livingston, Roger Sherman, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin drawing up the document which was finally adopted by Congress on July 4, 1776. (Brown Brothers)

Surrender of Cornwallis
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Cornwallis' army surrenders to Washington at Yorktown, in October, 1781. Yorktown was the last battle of the Revolutionary War. (Brown Brothers, New York)

The Drafting of the Constitution
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Federal Convention. The men who met at Philadelphia in 1787 were faced with the great task of framing a Constitution for the United States. Although England had been beaten and independence gained, the states were still like separate countries. A strong central government was needed. (Brown Brother, New York)

Inauguration of Washington
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: In 1789, George Washington became the first President of the United States. He belonged to the Federalist party which favored a strong central government. (Brown Brothers, New York)

Invention of Cotton Gin N P

Fulton's Steamboat
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Clermont. This vessel, built in 1807 by Robert Fulton, was the first practical steamboat. On its first voyage it traveled from New York to Albany in 32 hours.

TEXT I (continued)

War With England

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The battle of Tippecanoe. Led by Chief Tecumseh, Indians attacked several western settlements, but were finally defeated by General Harrison and his American soldiers at Tippecanoe. Many Americans believed that the British had encouraged these Indians, and they demanded war with England. (Brown Bothers, New York)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: "Old Ironsides", the United States frigate Constitution. This ship won the first great sea fight in the War of 1812. (Keystone View Company, New York)

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Capture of the British ship Macedonia by the United States. American ships won so many battles that the English soon learned to respect the American navy. (Brown Brothers, New York)

4 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The battle on Lake Erie, in which Commodore Perry swept the British from Lake Erie. Perry is leaving his disabled ship the Lawrence for the Niagara. (Brown Brothers, New York)

5 Less than half page black and white
Caption: British troops charging the American lines at the battle of New Orleans. General Jackson's men defeated the British in this battle, which was fought after the peace treaty had been signed at Ghent. (Brown Brothers, New York)

Missouri Compromise N P

Civil War

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America. (Ewing, Galloway, New York)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Bombardment of Fort Sumter. When President Lincoln refused to give up this fort at Charleston, South Carolina, the Confederates opened fire. Three days later Lincoln called for troops and the Civil War

TEXT I (continued)

Civil War (continued)
began. (Brown Brothers, New York)

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Baltimore riot. Union soldiers on their way to Washington had to fight their way through a Baltimore mob. (Brown Brothers, New York)

4 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Union troops in flight at the battle of Bull Run. The Confederates won their first battle so easily that they thought the war would soon be over. (Brown Brothers, New York)

5 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The battle between the ironclad ships Monitor and Merrimac. The little Monitor kept the Merrimac from breaking the Union blockade and opening the harbor of Hampton Roads to Confederate ships. (Keystone View Company, New York)

6 Less than half page black and white
Caption: A Union charge at Antietam. Although McClellan's Union troops forced Lee's Confederates to retreat, McClellan did not follow up his advantage and Lee's army escaped. (Brown Brothers, New York)

7 Less than half page black and white
Caption: A section showing the nature of the country where the battle of the Wilderness was fought. It was here that General Grant began his steady advance on the Confederates after taking command of the Union Armies. (Brown Brothers, New York)

8 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Lincoln and his cabinet discussing the Emancipation Proclamation, which declared all slaves free within the seceded states. The Proclamation helped the Northern cause abroad, as well as at home. for foreign nations who might have been willing to help the South gain independence refused to help it fight for slavery. (Brown Brothers, New York)

9 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Sherman's troops in Georgia. Sherman's army brought war into the heart of the South, destroying all

TEXT I (continued)

Civil War (continued)

property useful to the Confederate cause. (Brown Brothers, New York)

10 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The sinking of the Alabama by the United States man-of-war Kearsarge. The Alabama was a famous Confederate warship. (Brown Brothers, New York)

11 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The surrender of the Southern general Robert E. Lee to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House. This brought about the end of the Confederacy. (Brown Brothers, New York)

12 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Watching at the bedside of the dying President. The assassination of Lincoln after peace had come, caused great sorrow throughout the land. (Brown Brothers, New York)

Invention of Telegraph

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: A telegraph instrument. The use of the telegraph developed very rapidly after 1865. Within a few years, sending messages by wire became a necessity in business. (Brown Brothers, New York)

Transcontinental Railroad

1 Half page black and white
Caption: The completion of America's first railway line to the Pacific. Before 1869, no railroad extended west of Omaha, Nebraska. Finally the Union and Central Pacific Companies began a line between Omaha and Sacramento, California. Work started at both ends. At last the rails met at Ogden, Utah. The joining of the rails meant that the Pacific states were now much more closely connected with the East. (Ewing, Galloway, New York)

TEXT J

Beginning of the Revolutionary War
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Samuel Adams and John Hancock. These portraits are from paintings by John Singleton Copley in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. (Detroit Publishing Company)

Declaration of Independence
1 Half page black and white
Caption: Drafting the Declaration of Independence. An artist's conception of the committee of Congress discussing the subject. The members of the committee were, as shown from left to right, (1) Robert R. Livingston of New York; (2) John Adams from Massachusetts; (3) Roger Sherman of Connecticut; (4) Thomas Jefferson; and (5) Benjamin Franklin. The Declaration was actually written by Jefferson.

Surrender of Cornwallis N P

The Drafting of the Constitution N P

Inauguration of Washington N P

Invention of Cotton Gin N P

Fulton's Steamboat
1 Half page black and white
Caption: Fulton's Triumph. The great achievement of Fulton and Livingston was not the invention but the business success of the steamboat. This picture shows the excitement of the doubtful New Yorkers when the Clermont, built for America but with English engines, passed up the Hudson to Albany. It is a little-known fact that Fulton later made the first steam warship of the United States. It was named for its maker. (From a painting by Henry A. Ogden owned by the New York Historical Society)

War With England
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Constitution. This forty-four gun man-of-war was built for war with France in 1798. She gave brave service in many encounters and became the Nation's most beloved ship. This picture shows the Constitution

TEXT J (continued)

War With England (continued)
or "Old Ironsides" as she is always called as restored at the Boston Navy Yard in 1930.

Missouri Compromise N P

Civil War
1 More than half page, less than full black and white
Caption: Confederate Flags

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: General Ulysses S. Grant, General Robert E. Lee. Grant was a native of Ohio and a graduate of West Point. He served in the Mexican War, but afterwards left the army and lived in Missouri and Illinois. He knew the Mississippi Valley, and so when the Civil War came he was assigned the task of winning the Mississippi. He was a man of few words, but when he started to do anything he kept at it until it was done. He died in 1885, at the age of sixty-three. Lee was born in Virginia in 1807 and died in 1870. His father was "Light Horse Harry" Lee of Revolutionary fame. He was educated at West Point and served as an engineer and frontier officer before 1861. He was superintendent of West Point from 1852 to 1855. His home was the estate of Arlington, now the national cemetery near Washington. After the war he became president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). His favorite saying was "Duty is the most sublime word in the English language".

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Soldiers of the Civil War. At the beginning of the War Northern and Southern soldiers did not hate each other. Often between battles, they met in friendly truces and exchanged news and possessions. In this picture a "Yank" in blue uniform and cap is offering a slab of bacon to the "Johnny" who has a surplus of rolled tobacco. Many Confederate soldiers wore clothing dyed brown with butternut juice.

4 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Lincoln in Consultation with his Generals at Antietam. Mathew Brady established a studio for making daguerreotypes in New York City about 1842, soon after

TEXT J (continued)

Civil War (continued)

the process was discovered. He did very artistic work and became famous in his field. When the Civil War broke out he asked Lincoln if he might take pictures (for they were photographs at that time) of the fighters and the battlefields. He obtained permission, and, it is said, made over thirty-five hundred photographs. He and his men went every place that the Federal army itself penetrated, risking every danger in order to record the scenes that are now of such historic value. Lincoln is, of course, the tall man at the right wearing a silk hat. McClellan is the shorter man in high boots who is facing Lincoln. (A Brady photograph)

5 Less than half page black and white
Caption: President Lincoln reading the Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet on July 22, 1862. Edward L. Stanton, Secretary of War, sits at the left, and William H. Seward, Secretary of State, in front of the table. (From a painting by the American artist Francis B. Carpenter)

6 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Little Round Top, on the Battlefield at Gettysburg. The statue is of General G. K. Warren, who saw the importance of Little Round Top and seized it for the Union army. (Keystone View Company)

7 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Lincoln Memorial in Washington. It is a curious fact that for many years after Lincoln's death people in general did not seem to understand his greatness nor indeed, to think much about him. But gradually not only Americans but people all over the world came to feel that he was one of the world's great heroes. This picture shows the memorial built to him by the nation. It was designed by the architect Henry Bacon and stands at the end of a long vista opposite the Capitol. It contains a statue of Lincoln by Daniel Chester French.

Invention of Telegraph

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Samuel F. B. Morse and the Telegraph. The original instrument preserved in the National Museum in

TEXT J (continued)

Invention of Telegraph (continued)

Washington on which the first message ("What hath God wrought") was sent in 1844. The first telegraph lines ran from Baltimore to Washington.

Transcontinental Railroad

1 Less than half page black and white

Caption: The Joining of the Railroads near Ogden, in Utah, 1869. (Ewing Galloway)

TEXT K

Beginning of the Revolutionary War

1 Less than half page black and white

Caption: Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775.

"Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

2 Less than half page black and white

Caption: Paul Revere's Ride. "A hurry of hoofs in the village street!" (Painting by Robert Reid)

3 Less than half page black and white

Caption: The Battle of Lexington. The Minute Men were drawn up on the village green (a plot of grassland or a common, in the heart of every New England town).

Declaration of Independence

1 Full page black and white

Caption: The Reading of the Declaration of Independence. This photograph is from a painting by Edwin A. Abbey in the Capitol at Harrisburg. On July 8 the people of Philadelphia were called together by the Liberty Bell to hear the Declaration read. At the close the people gave three cheers crying, "God bless the Free States of North America!" (M. G. Abbey, from a Copley print, copyright by Curtis and Cameron).

2 Full page colored

Caption: Writing the Declaration of Independence. The man standing, pen in hand, is Thomas Jefferson. He has just handed the written sheets to Benjamin Franklin, who is reading them to John Adams. These were the three

TEXT K (continued)

Declaration of Independence (continued)
important members of the committee that prepared the Declaration. (J. L. G. Ferris)

Surrender of Cornwallis
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Surrender of Cornwallis. This painting by Trumbull is at Washington in the Capitol. Washington excused Cornwallis from being present, and allowed all the British officers to keep their swords. He ordered his own men not to cheer, saying, "They have fought too well for us to triumph over them."

The Drafting of the Constitution
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Where the Constitution Was Drawn Up, 1787. This old print of Independence Hall was made about the time the convention was meeting there to frame a new Constitution.

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Signing the Constitution. Washington is presiding, Madison and Hamilton are talking together at the right. Can you find Franklin?

Inauguration of Washington
1 Full page black and white
Caption: Washington Landing at the Foot of Wall Street. This painting of Ernest Peixotte represents Washington arriving in New York in April, 1789 for his inauguration as first president of the United States. He had come most of the way on horseback from Mt. Vernon. All along the route people cheered him wildly, and strewed flowers in his path. When he reached Elizabethtown Point in New Jersey, he boarded a special barge which took him to New York.

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Washington Taking the Oath of Office

Invention of Cotton Gin
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: An Early Cotton Gin. This gin is much larger than Whitney's first invention, but it works on the same principle.

TEXT K (continued)

Fulton's Steamboat

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The "Clermont" Leaving New York Harbor (Painting by Stanley Arthurs)

War With England

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay. Calhoun and Clay worked together in their early days in the Senate; both wanted the War of 1812, internal improvements, the tariff. Soon their ways separated, as the interests of their sections came to differ.

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Impressment of American Seamen

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Victory of MacDonough on Lake Champlain

4 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Commodore Perry

Missouri Compromise N P

Civil War

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: When Lincoln Was Nominated. The Republicans nominated Lincoln at their convnetion at Chicago in May, 1860. (From Harper's Weekly)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Great Russian Ball. This ball was given at the Academy of Music in 1863 in honor of Grand Duke Alexis. (From Harper's Weekly)

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Jefferson Davis. This heroic bronze statue by Augustus Lukeman is in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, Washington.

4 Full page black and white
Caption: Abraham Lincoln. This picture was taken just after his famous speech at Cooper Union, in New York, February 27, 1860, -- a speech which did much to win him

TEXT K (continued)

Civil War (continued)

the presidential nomination a few months later. Mrs. Lincoln considered this the best likeness of her husband. (1924, Geo. W. Hance)

5 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Leaving the Old Plantation. The Negroes have gathered to see "Massah" and his friends off to war. (From "Dixie" one of The Chronicles of America Photoplays. By permission Yale University Press)

6 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The "Monitor" and the "Virginia" gave the world not only steel fighting ships, but the turret, the screw-propeller, the ram and a new type of gun. (From a painting)

7 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Air Craft of the Civil War. These balloons could not be steered and were in great danger of drifting over the enemy's line and being shot down, but they were very useful for gaining information about the enemy. The use of balloons by the North during this war was an interesting experiment. This picture shows a balloon being charged with hydrogen gas.

8 Less than half page black and white
Caption: A Hospital of the Sanitory Commission near Washington. This was one of the first of the war hospitals. (From Leslie's Weekly, July 6, 1861)

9 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Civil War Soldiers on the March

10 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Lincoln as President. On this statue, the sculptor, Daniel C. French, has succeeded in portraying the grief Lincoln felt for his suffering people.

11 Full page black and white
Caption: Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson. Jackson was known as Lee's "right hand". In 1863 he was fatally wounded on the eve of a Confederate victory at Chancellorsville.

TEXT K (continued)

Civil War (continued)

12 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Lee Signing the Terms of Surrender. The terms were written by Grant. Both generals had been at West Point and had served in the Mexican War.

13 Less than half page black and white
Caption: After Appomattox Union soldiers sharing their rations with the starving and exhausted Confederates. (From Harper's "Encyclopedia of United States History")

14 Less than half page black and white
Caption: A Civil War "Ambulance"

15 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Richmond on April 22, 1865. Richmond suffered less than many other Southern cities.

16 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Clara Barton

Invention of Telegraph

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Samuel F. B. Morse. This bronze statue by Henry Kirke Brown is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. (Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art)

Transcontinental Railroad

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Driving the Golden Spike on the Northern Pacific. This is a mural from the Montana State Capitol.

TEXT L

Beginning of the Revolutionary War

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Battle of Lexington. On the village green at Lexington and at the "rude bridge that arched the flood" at Concord, the American colonists learned that they could stand up against the British soldiers. (Culver Service)

TEXT L (continued)

Declaration of Independence

1 Full page in color
Caption; Reading the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Livingston, and Sherman in conference over the statements to be included in the Declaration of Independence. (Courtesy of the New York Historical Society, New York City)

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Deliberating about the Declaration of Independence. From this unfinished painting, what can you tell about the delegates who were discussing the Declaration in the Continental Congress? (Culver Service)

Surrender of Cornwallis

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Surrender of Cornwallis is one of the four paintings by John Trumbull in the rotunda of the United States Capitol at Washington. Notice the American troops on the right and the French troops on the left.

The Drafting of the Constitution

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Washington presiding at the Constitutional Convention. What issues do you think the little groups of earnest men are discussing? Can you find Franklin? (Culver Service)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Signing the United States Constitution. Can you identify any of the signers?

Inauguration of Washington

1 Half page black and white
Caption: The inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States was one of the most colorful moments in the long history of New York's many celebrations. Notice the arrangement of the thirteen stars on the flags. Compare with the later flag pictured on page 119.

Invention of Cotton Gin N P

TEXT L (continued)

Fulton's Steamboat N P

War With England

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Battle of Fort McHenry. The day after his stirring experiences, Francis Scott Key's "Star Spangled Banner" appeared on a handbill, and a week later was printed in a Baltimore newspaper.

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The impressment of American seamen was for a long time an unpleasant memory of our relations with Great Britain. "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman", said the British at that time.

Missouri Compromise N P

Civil War

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Abraham Lincoln. By his hold on the affections of the people, not only in this country, but in many lands of the world, Lincoln has finally become a symbol both of American democracy and of Union. (Handy Studios)

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Jefferson Davis. In Richmond, Virginia, there is a monument to the memory of "Jefferson Davis, the first and only President of the Confederate States of America".

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Ulysses S. Grant. As a general, Grant was more successful than he was later as President. (Brown Brothers)

4 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Robert E. Lee. He lived up to the highest ideals of the South. (Brown Brothers)

5 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Confederate bombardment of Fort Sumter. Union forces later bombarded the fort many times, but throughout the war it resisted and was never surrendered by the Confederates. (Brown Brothers)

TEXT L (continued)

Civil War (continued)

6 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac. Can you see why the Monitor was called a "cheesebox on a raft"? The ironclad monitors built by John Ericsson were equipped with revolving gun turrets. (Brown Brothers)

7 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The burning and avacuation of Richmond was the tragic end of the Confederate capital. The city was slowly rebuilt. Its old Capitol and Confederate "White House" are famous historic spots. (The Bettmann Archives)

8 Less than half page black and white
Caption: By signing the Emancipation Proclamation, slaves in the Confederate states were declared free. Lincoln always favored compensation for slaveholders, saying the blame for slavery rested on both North and South. (Culver Service)

9 Half page black and white
Caption: An army hospital in Washington, D. C. Compared with hospitals of today, those of the 1860's seemed poor, but this country developed the best system of army hospitals known up to that time. (Handy Studios)

Invention of Telegraph N P

Transcontinental Railroad

1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The completion of the Union Pacific Railroad at Promontory Point, Utah, May 10, 1869. The locomotive Jupiter of the Central Line and 119 of the Union Line are meeting after the driving of the last spike.

Two hundred eighteen pictures were listed for twelve selected events in twelve junior high school American history texts. With the exception of Text F, which was illustrated throughout by Herbert Joseph, the remaining eleven had access to such agencies as Culver Service, Yale University Press, Ewing and Galloway, Brady Studios, various historical societies, art museums, and the L. C. Handy Studios.

TABLE X

NUMBER OF PICTURES FOR EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	Total
Beginning of the Revolutionary War	*	1	*	2	1	1	*	2	3	1	4	1	16
Declaration of Independence	1	1	1	2	2	1	*	*	1	1	2	3	15
Surrender of Cornwallis	*	*	1	*	*	*	1	2	1	*	1	1	7
The Drafting of the Constitution	2	3	*	1	2	2	1	2	1	*	2	2	18
Inauguration of Washington	2	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	2	1	12
Invention of Cotton Gin	2	*	*	1	3	1	1	1	*	*	1	*	10
Fulton's Steamboat	2	*	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	10
War With England	2	2	*	3	3	1	3	3	5	1	4	2	29
Missouri Compromise	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Civil War	3	3	2	2	11	3	10	7	12	7	16	9	85
Invention of Telegraph	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	*	6
Transcontinental Railroad	2	1	*	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	1	1	10
Total	19	12	4	14	25	11	18	20	27	13	35	20	218

* No picture pertaining to event

Table X shows that the number of pictures pertaining to the twelve selected events ranged from none (Missouri Compromise) to eighty-five (Civil War). War With England was illustrated in all texts but C, and The Drafting of the Constitution, with a total of eighteen pictures, was illustrated in all texts but C and J.

TABLE XI

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT SIZE PICTURES FOR TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Size of Picture	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Full Page	1	1		1	1	5	1	2			5	1
Half Page		2			1	2	10		1	2		2
More than half page, less than full							5			1		
Double Page				1								
Less than half page	18	9	4	12	23	4	2	18	26	10	30	17

Table XI shows that seventy-five per cent of all the pictures are less than half page, while approximately nine per cent are half page, which is the approved minimum size.

TABLE XII

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPE PICTURES FOR TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Type of Picture	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Black and white	14	12	4	13	25	8	18	20	27	13	34	19
In colors	5			1		3					1	1

Table XII shows that 11 out of 218 pictures were in colors.

MAPS

Maps are of vast importance as a visual tool. A fund of valuable information that cannot possibly be obtained from spoken or written words can be derived from the proper use of maps.

Hartley's report in the Seventeenth Yearbook states:

1. The projection should be suited to the purposes for which the map is employed.

2. No map should be used that is less than half a page, and a full page one is preferred.

3. All maps should be as accurate as possible.

4. Employ universal color scheme in all physical maps (greener the green, the lower the elevation; the browner the brown, the higher the elevation.)

5. Should be properly spaced near the text they illustrate.

6. Keep maps simple, avoid too much detail. Show just as much data as is necessary to get main point across.

7. Shading and coloring on maps should be clear and pleasing.

8. Complicated battle maps, economic maps, and the like should be reserved for advanced students.

9. Picture maps and other interesting types of maps should be introduced where they will serve to stimulate interest.

10. Every map should have a legend.[1]

TEXT A

Beginning of the Revolutionary War N M*

Declaration of Independence N M

Surrender of Cornwallis N M

The Drafting of the Constitution N M

Inauguration of Washington N M

Invention of Cotton Gin N M

Fulton's Steamboat N M

War With England N M

Missouri Compromise
1 Less than half page colored
Caption: Boundary Between Slave Territory and Free Territory (After the Missouri Compromise)

Civil War
1 Full page colored
Caption: War Between the North and South

Invention of Telegrpah N M

Transcontinental Railroad N M

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1 William H. Hartley, "Audio-Visual Materials and Techniques", The Study and Teaching of American History, Seventeenth Yearbook, National Council for the Social Studies, 1946, p. 309.

* N M No map pertaining to the event

TEXT B

Beginning of the Revolutionary War
1 Half page black and white
Caption: Where the Revolution Started

Declaration of Independence N M

Surrender of Cornwallis N M

The Drafting of the Constitution N M

Inauguration of Washington N M

Invention of Cotton Gin N M

Fulton's Steamboat N M

War With England
1 Full page black and white
Caption: War of 1812. Thrusts: 1. American thrust north toward Detroit and counterthrust by the British to meet it. 2. British thrust from Canada to Plattsburg and American counterthrust across Lake Champlain. 3. British thrust toward Washington. 4. British thrust toward New Orleans and Jackson's counterthrust southward to meet it.

Missouri Compromise
1 More than half page, less than full in blue, black, and white
Caption: The Missouri Compromise, 1820

Civil War
1 Half page blue, black, and white
Caption: How the Country Was Divided in the War Between the North and the South

2 Half page blue, black, and white
Caption: The War Between the North and the South
Thrusts: 1. The Union army breaks through the Confederate defense lines in Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862. 2. Farragut captures New Orleans, 1862. 3. Grant takes Vicksburg, 1863. 4. Grant takes Chattanooga, 1863. 5. Sherman attacks and captures Atlanta, 1864. 6. Sherman marches to coast and on into South Carolina, 1864-1865. 7. Thrusts against the Confederate capital at Richmond: McClellan, 1862; Pope, Burnside, and

TEXT B (continued)

Civil War (continued)
Hooker, 1863; Grant led a fifth attack, 1864, and finally captured Richmond, 1865. 8. Lee's invasion of Maryland, 1862, stopped at Antietam, and of Pennsylvania, 1863, stopped at Gettysburg.

Invention of Telegraph N M

Transcontinental Railroad N M

TEXT C

Beginning of the Revolutionary War N M

Declaration of Independence N M

Surrender of Cornwallis
1 More than half page, less than full black and white
Caption: Battlegrounds of the South

The Drafting of the Constitution N M

Inauguration of Washington N M

Invention of Cotton Gin N M

Fulton's Steamboat N M

War With England N M

Missouri Compromise N M

Civil War
1 Full page black and white
Caption: War Between the States showing routes taken by Union forces, routes taken by Confederate forces, and Northern boundary of Confederate States

Invention of Telegraph N M

Transcontinental Railroad N M

TEXT D

Beginning of the Revolutionary War
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. The first fighting of the Revolution began at Lexington and Concord. The Battle of Bunker Hill proved to be an expensive victory for the British.

Declaration of Independence N M

Surrender of Cornwallis
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Revolution in the South. Worn out by the skillful strategy of the Continental forces, the British found their hold on the South weakened. Cornwallis, after marching northward and unsuccessfully trying to capture the forces under Lafayette, moved to Yorktown. Here, surrounded by French and American forces, and blockaded by the French fleet, he surrendered.

The Drafting of the Constitution N M

Inauguration of Washington N M

Invention of Cotton Gin N M

Fulton's Steamboat N M

War With England N M

Missouri Compromise N M

Civil War
1 Half page black and white
Caption: The War Between the States. The blockade of Southern ports together with the Union military operations of 1864-65, brought the war to a close after four years of fighting.

Invention of Telegraph N M

Transcontinental Railroad N M

TEXT E

Beginning of the Revolutionary War N M

Declaration of Independence N M

Surrender of Cornwallis
1 Full page black and white
Caption: American Revolution 1778-1781

The Drafting of the Constitution N M

Inauguration of Washington N M

Invention of Cotton Gin N M

Fulton's Steamboat N M

War With England
1 Full page black and white
Caption: War of 1812

Missouri Compromise N M

Civil War
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Southern Confederacy. The states included are shown by diagonal lines. The capital was Richmond.

2 Full page colored
Caption: The War Between the States

Invention of Telegraph N M

Transcontinental Railroad N M

TEXT F

Beginning of the Revolutionary War N M

Declaration of Independence N M

Surrender of Cornwallis N M

The Drafting of the Constitution N M

Inauguration of Washington N M

TEXT F (continued)

Invention of Cotton Gin N M

Fulton's Steamboat N M

War With England N M

Missouri Compromise
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The Missouri Compromise

Civil War
1 Full page black and white
Caption: The United States in 1861

2 Full page black and white
Caption: Field of War Between the States

Invention of Telegraph N M

Transcontinental Railroad N M

TEXT G

Beginning of the Revolutionary War
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Where the Revolutionary War Began

Declaration of Independence N M

Surrender of Cornwallis N M

The Drafting of the Constitution N M

Inauguration of Washington N M

Invention of Cotton Gin N M

Fulton's Steamboat N M

War With England
1 Half page black and white
Caption: Scene of the War of 1812

TEXT G (continued)

Missouri Compromise
1 Half page black and white
Caption: The Missouri Compromise

Civil War
1 Full page black and white
Caption: Secession and the border states

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The plan of fighting the War Between the States. Drive 1 was meant to separate the South east and west. Drive 2 was aimed at north and south separation. Drive 4 was a Southern invasion of the North. Drive 3 was aimed at Richmond. The blockade hindered Southern commerce.

3 More than half page, less than full black and white
Caption: War West of the Appalachians

4 Half page black and white
Caption: The War in the East. Study this map of the War in the East along with the map on page 402. Where was the fourth drive directed? What might have happened to Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia if General Lee had succeeded at Gettysburg? What was accomplished by the third drive? Why?

Invention of Telegraph N M

Transcontinental Railroad N M

TEXT H

Beginning of the Revolutionary War
1 Full page colored
Caption: The War Begins

Declaration of Independence N M

Surrender of Cornwallis
1 Full page colored
Caption: War in the South

The Drafting of the Constitution N M

TEXT H (continued)

Inauguration of Washington N M

Invention of Cotton Gin N M

Fulton's Steamboat N M

War With England
1 Full page black and white
Caption: Land campaigns, War of 1812

Missouri Compromise
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Division of territory by the Missouri Compromise

Civil War
1 Full page colored
Caption: The Confederate States

2 Full page colored
Caption: The Battle Line

3 Full page black and white
Caption: Scene of the four year Virginia campaign

Invention of Telegraph N M

Transcontinental Railroad N M

TEXT I

Beginning of the Revolutionary War
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Where the Revolutionary War Began

Declaration of Independence N M

Surrender of Cornwallis N M

The Drafting of the Constitution N M

Inauguration of Washington N M

Invention of Cotton Gin N M

TEXT I (continued)

Fulton's Steamboat N M

War With England
1 Full page blue, black and white
Caption: Where the War of 1812 was fought. The English made three invasions of the United States during the War of 1812. As you read them, locate on the map the sites of the important battles of each invasion.

Missouri Compromise
1 Half page black and white
Caption: The Missouri Compromise of 1820 definitely barred slavery in some of the western territory. It allowed slavery in other western lands and created a new slave state -- Missouri. Can you tell from this map why the Missouri Compromise favored the North?

Civil War
1 Full page black and white
Caption: The United States and the Confederacy in 1861. In 1860 and 1861, eleven states broke away from the United States and formed a new nation -- the Confederate States of America. For a time it seemed that others would follow their example, though none did. Fix in mind the division of the states between the Union and the Confederacy.

2 Full page blue, black and white
Caption: Campaigns of the Civil War. The campaigns of the Civil War make a fascinating study. As you read about each engagement, locate it on the map. Try to decide why each victory was important.

3 Full page blue, black and white
Caption: The United States in 1865. Here is our country, the United States of America, as it was at the close of the Civil War.

Invention of Telegraph N M

Transcontinental Railroad N M

TEXT J

Beginning of the Revolutionary War N M

Declaration of Independence N M

Surrender of Cornwallis
1 Full page black and white
Caption: The War in the South 1780-1781

The Drafting of the Constitution N M

Inauguration of Washington N M

Invention of Cotton Gin N M

Fulton's Steamboat N M

War With England
1 Half page black and white
Caption: The War of 1812. Campaigns in the North and around Chesapeake Bay

Missouri Compromise N M

Civil War
1 Full page black and white
Caption: The War in the West

2 Full page black and white
Caption: The War in the East

Invention of Telegraph N M

Transcontinental Railroad N M

TEXT K

Beginning of the Revolutionary War
1 Full page red, black and white
Caption: The Revolution in New England

Declaration of Independence N M

Surrender of Cornwallis N M

The Drafting of the Constitution N M

TEXT K (continued)

Inauguration of Washington N M

Invention of Cotton Gin N M

Fulton's Steamboat N M

War With England N M

Missouri Compromise N M

Civil War
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: The United States in 1861 showing the dates of the new states after 1830.

2 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Scene of the Civil War

3 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Steps in Emancipation

4 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Union and Confederate States

Invention of Telegraph N M

Transcontinental Railroad N M

TEXT L

Beginning of the Revolutionary War N M

Declaration of Independence N M

Surrender of Cornwallis
1 More than half page less than full black and white
Caption: Campaigns in the South 1778-1781

The Drafting of the Constitution N M

Inauguration of Washington N M

Invention of Cotton Gin N M

Fulton's Steamboat N M

TEXT L (continued)

War With England
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Battles in and near Lake Erie

Missouri Compromise N M

Civil War
1 Less than half page black and white
Caption: Confederate States and Union States, 1861

2 Full page black and white
Caption: The War Between the States

Invention of Telegraph N M

Transcontinental Railroad N M

The list of maps shows that not all events lend themselves to mapwork. With the exception of Missouri Compromise, for which fifty per cent of the texts gave maps, the remaining maps were used for military events and campaigns in Beginning of the Revolutionary War, Surrender of Cornwallis, War With England, and Civil War.

TABLE XIII

NUMBER OF MAPS FOR EACH OF TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Texts	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	Total
Beginning of the Revolutionary War	*	1	*	1	*	*	1	1	1	*	1	*	6
Declaration of Independence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Surrender of Cornwallis	*	*	1	1	1	*	*	1	*	1	*	1	6
The Drafting of the Constitution	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Inauguration of Washington	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Invention of Cotton Gin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Fulton's Steamboat	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
War With England	*	1	*	*	1	*	1	1	1	1	*	1	7
Missouri Compromise	1	1	*	*	*	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	6
Civil War	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	2	27
Invention of Telegraph	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Transcontinental Railroad	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Total	2	5	2	3	4	3	7	7	6	4	5	4	52

* No map pertaining to event

Table XIII shows that in the treatment of event Civil War twenty-seven maps were used in the twelve texts, Texts G and K each having four, and Texts H and I three. Seven maps were used in the treatment of War With England. Texts A, C, D, and F and K had no map and one each was found in the remaining texts. Beginning of the Revolutionary War, Surrender of Cornwallis, each had six maps in six different texts, as did event Missouri Compromise.

TABLE XIV

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT SIZE MAPS FOR TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Size of Map	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Full Page	1	1	1		2	2	1	6	4	3	1	1
Half Page		3		1			3		1	1		
More than half page, less than full		1	1				1					1
Less than half page	1			2	2	1	2	1	1		4	2

Table XIV shows that out of fifty-two maps found in the twelve texts nearly fifty per cent were full page and approximately thirty per cent were less than half page.

TABLE XV

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPE MAPS FOR TWELVE SELECTED EVENTS IN TWELVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AMERICAN HISTORY TEXTS

Type of Map	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Red, black and white											1	
Blue, black and white		3							3			
Black and white			2	3	3	3	7	3	3	4	4	4
In colors	2				1			4				

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study was to make an analysis of twelve junior high school American history textbooks with regard to their treatment of twelve selected events.

The data show that the texts varied in respect to the items analysed in each event namely: word count, persons mentioned, places, dates, pictures, and maps. With the exception of Text H which omitted Inauguration of Washington, all events were found in all the texts.

There was a wide variation in the extent of treatment for each of the twelve selected events in the twelve texts. Table I shows the word count each event received. Civil War was treated the most extensively of any of the events, with The Drafting of the Constitution and War With England ranking high. The event receiving the most varied treatment was Beginning of the Revolutionary War, which was treated most extensively and comprehensively in Text D.

Table II shows Text D had the largest total word count. 16,573 words were given to the twelve events. Text G allotted 15,577 words, Text H, 14,587, Text E, 13,470, while Text B treated the twelve events in 9,874 words.

Table III shows that Civil War received the most ex-

tensive treatment in all the texts but C which allotted The Drafting of the Constitution more space. War With England received detailed treatment in Texts F, H, I, J, and K where it ranked second to Civil War, and Texts A, B, D, E, G, and L gave The Drafting of the Constitution the second highest word count.

Table IV lists the 918 persons mentioned in all twelve selected events in twelve junior high school American history texts. Sixteen of the nine hundred eighteen names were common to all twelve texts, six were mentioned in eleven, ten, and nine of the texts respectively, while 101 persons were mentioned but once in all twelve texts. Table V shows that the number of different persons mentioned ranged from 42 in Text C to 99 in Text E.

Table VI lists the 1,693 places mentioned for all of the twelve selected events in the twelve texts. Of this number 20 place names were common to all twelve texts, eleven of the texts agreed on nine places, and sixteen place names were common to ten and nine of the texts. 208 places were mentioned but once by all twelve texts. Table VII shows that there was not much difference in the total number of places mentioned in the twelve texts, but the statements above give proof to the wide variation found in this study of place names.

Table VIII lists the 508 dates mentioned in all of the twelve texts. Not one date was agreed upon by all twelve of the texts, nor even by eleven of them. Ten texts agreed on four dates, and six dates were common to nine texts. 128 of the 508 dates were mentioned but once by all the twelve texts. Table IX shows that the dates used ranged from 18 in Text C to 62 in Text J.

Two hundred eighteen pictures were listed for all twelve selected events in twelve junior high school American history texts. Missouri Compromise was the only event that was not illustrated in all twelve texts. Table X shows that Text K used 35 pictures for eleven events; Text I, with a total of 27 pictures illustrated ten events; while Text E used 25 pictures in nine events. Text C had but four pictures for the events and two of them were found under Civil War.

Table XI shows that the majority of the pictures were less than half page in size. In Text I they were arranged three or four to one page as a preview to the chapter in which the event appeared. If the minimum size for a picture is a half page, Text G offers the most to the pupils, having ten pictures of that size. Text F offers five full page pictures, and of the total of eleven pictures found in the text, three are in colors. Text A presented the most colored pictures having 5 out of 19 illustrations in colors. All the

pictures were captioned, and a majority of them were used by permission of an authoratative source.

Table XIII shows that fifty-two maps were listed for all twelve events in the twelve texts. Six of these were used to make the event Missouri Compromise clear to the pupil, and the remainder were found under the military events. Texts G and H each presented 7 maps, while Text C had but two for those events for which maps were used. Some of the captions were merely titles, while others gave full explanations. Twenty-three of the maps were full page with Text H using 6 of this size and Text I four. Tables XIV and XV present further evidence of the variation found in the use of maps by the twelve texts.

A general conclusion may be reached that the twelve selected events in twelve junior high school American history texts were treated with as wide a variation as previous investigators have found in the analysis of textbooks.

Since these twelve selected events constitute the minimum essentials for the junior high school level, the same twelve texts could be analysed for other events that occurred during the same one hundred years.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX

In an attempt to show the variation with which the twelve texts deal with the events, the writer presents a word-for-word account of Beginning of the Revolutionary War.

TEXT A

Then, on April 19, 1775, a sharp battle occurred between British and colonial soldiers at Lexington and Concord, near Boston.

TEXT B

Less than one month after Burke urged England to keep the peace, fighting began around Boston. General Gage, the commander of the British troops, knew that the colonists had stored war materials at Concord. On the morning of April 19, 1775, he secretly sent a force of 800 men to destroy these materials. He also gave them orders to capture Samuel Adams and John Hancock, who were lodged in Lexington. But the secret was discovered. American Minutemen were warned of the coming of the British by Paul Revere and William Dawes. The Minutemen gathered at Lexington, where they met the British in battle.

The British then marched to Concord. Again they were opposed by the Americans. They succeeded in destroying the military supplies stored in the town but failed to catch Adams and Hancock. After this battle they attempted to return to Boston. By this time the whole countryside was aroused. Minutemen hid behind stone walls and trees along the road over which the British troops passed. They kept up a constant fire. After sunset the weary British soldiers limped into Boston, minus 273 killed, wounded, and captured. The news from Lexington and Concord spread like wildfire throughout the country;

"The war is on!"

TEXT C

The American Revolution really began on the night of April 18, 1775, when General Gage, hearing that the colonists were collecting military stores at Concord, sent an expedition of about 1,000 British troops to destroy them. The patriots, awaiting such a move, sent out William Dawes and Paul Revere to arouse the countryside.

When the British reached Lexington on the morning of the nineteenth they found a band of armed citizens awaiting them on the village green. A brief skirmish followed leaving eight of the Americans dead and ten wounded. Pressing on, the British fought another band of patriots at Concord Bridge.

Then began the long retreat to Boston. By now the countryside was thoroughly aroused. Nearby farmers swarmed in from all directions and poured a deadly fire from behind rock, fence, and tree. Aided by reinforcements the British finally reached Boston. There the Americans closed in to besiege the city.

TEXT D

By 1775 tension between the colonies and the mother country had reached a dangerous point. At a convention held in Richmond, Virginia, on March 23, Patrick Henry made an eloquent speech in favor of arming the colonists. "The next gale that sweeps from the North will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms," he warned. Within a month this prediction came true.

General Gage, in charge of the British troops in Boston, learned that Samuel Adams and John Hancock were at the house of Rev. Jonas Clark in Lexington, a village about twenty miles from Boston, and that the colonists had hidden a large collection of military stores in nearby Concord. He decided to send a detachment of soldiers to seize the two rebel leaders and march on to Concord to destroy the stores of ammunition. The British tried to keep their plan secret, but the Sons of Liberty suspected that some sort of expedition was being planned and were determined to prevent it from succeeding.

TEXT D (continued)

Boston was located on a peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow neck of land. There were two ways by which the British could go from Boston to Lexington and Concord. One was to march by land and the other was to cross the Charles River in boats.

Paul Revere, one of the most active members of the Sons of Liberty in Boston, and William Dawes were detailed to ride by different routes to Lexington and Concord to warn Adams and Hancock of their danger and get word to the people of Concord. Paul Revere had arranged with friends to have signal lights displayed in the tower of the North Church in Boston just before the soldiers started, telling how they were going. If one lantern was shown it meant, "They are going by land." Two lanterns meant, "They are going by water."

It was about ten o'clock on the night of April 18, 1775, when eight hundred English soldiers under Major Pitcairn made their way out of Boston. Paul Revere who had been watching with William Dawes saw two lights gleaming in the steeple of the North Church. This meant that the British were preparing to cross the river.

Instantly Revere and Dawes started on their way to warn people of Lexington and Concord. Crossing the river in a little boat, Revere got a stout horse and made his way swiftly over the road to Lexington to spread the alarm. "In Medford," he said, "I awaked the captain of the minutemen and after that I alarmed almost every house till I got to Lexington."

Arriving at Parson Clark's house, Revere knocked loudly at the door and a window and demanded to see John Hancock.

The parson opened a window. Not recognizing Revere in the dark, he said, "I can't admit strangers at this time of night."

John Hancock, recognizing Paul Revere's voice, threw up another window and called out, "Come in, Revere, I know you."

Revere told the exciting news. Soon Dawes, who had

TEXT D (continued)

taken a different route arrived. Hancock and Adams made their way across the fields to a place of safety and soon were on their way to Philadelphia, where the Second Continental Congress was to meet.

Just as the sun was rising, the British troops reached Lexington. The little village had been astir since before daybreak. On the village green was a straggling line of men armed with muskets.

"Let the troops pass by," Captain Parker had said to his men, "don't molest them unless they begin first."

Major Pitcairn had ordered the British troops "on no account to fire without orders."

As his troops approached the minutemen, Major Pitcairn shouted, "Disperse, ye rebels! lay down your arms and disperse!"

"Stand your ground," ordered Captain Parker. "Don't fire unless fired upon; but if they mean to have war, let it begin here."

The minutemen stood motionless. Suddenly a shot rang out. Who fired it no one knew, but it was followed by a volley of shots from the redcoats. Major Pitcairn rode about, shouting to his men to stop firing, but they "were so wild they could hear no orders." Eight minutemen were killed and several others were wounded.

On to Concord marched the British soldiers. There they destroyed such military stores as the colonists had not been able to hide. At the North Bridge on the edge of the town a part of the British troops fought a fierce battle with the Concord patriots and their reinforcements from neighboring towns. The redcoats gave way and fled back to their main body of troops in the town.

By this time the whole countryside was in arms. The British presently gathered their forces and started back to Boston. From behind every bush, stone wall, rock, and tree, it seemed, came the crack of the muskets of men trained in the Indian fashion of fighting. The British could not see their foes. In confusion they broke ranks and fled along the road.

TEXT D (continued)

At two o'clock in the afternoon Lord Percy, with more British troops met the returning fugitives and formed a hollow square of soldiers for their protection. The retreating troops were so exhausted that they threw themselves down on the ground panting, "their tongues hanging out of their mouths like those of dogs after a chase."

TEXT E

By the time the Continental Congress came together for the second time in May, 1775, the situation had become even more serious. While the colonies had been using mass meetings, letter writing, speeches, and petitions in their struggle with the king, they had not been neglecting other means which had been regarded as effective on similar occasions. The attempt to overawe Boston by the presence of soldiers had spurred the people of Massachusetts and New England to prepare for armed resistance. They had organized a militia force and had collected quantities of powder and ammunition. Armed men, known as minutemen, prepared to come together at a moment to carry the news of any threatening movement of the British forces in Boston. The home government had urged and had even ordered General Gage to seize the ringleaders, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, and to send them to England for trial as traitors. He had hesitated to take such a step because he knew it would arouse the people to even more violent acts of resistance. Every movement of the troops in Boston was closely watched and their doings gave rise to wild rumors.

On the evening of April 18, 1775, a force of 1,000 soldiers was discovered embarking at the waterfront. A messenger was immediately sent in the direction of Lexington to inform the countryside of the movement and to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock, who were staying there, of possible danger. To make sure that the message was not intercepted, Paul Revere also set out at ten o'clock that night for Lexington. The story is told in Longfellow's poem, "Paul Revere's Ride".

As the soldiers marched toward Lexington, they were greeted by the booming of cannon, the firing of guns and

TEXT E (continued)

the ringing of church bells. By the time they reached the village, it was beginning to get light and the people were aware of their movements. A small number of armed men, possibly fifty, were visible in the dim light on the village green. A shot rang out, and then a volley, and seven of their number were left dead upon the ground. Ten others were wounded. The rest fled, and the British hastened on to Concord, where they destroyed several carriages, carriage wheels, and twenty barrels of flour. So the colonial paper reported the results of the raid. The troops encountered some minutemen here, and there was a skirmish near the bridge. This was the battle of Concord.

TEXT F

The spring of 1775 saw much excitement brewing in the colonies. The spirit of rebellion which we found at the Boston Tea Party was spreading like a contagious disease. The men of Massachusetts responded to the call to arms made by the Massachusetts assembly. Throughout the colony men were ready to fight at a minute's notice. These minutemen had no thought of independence from England, but they were willing, if necessary, to take up arms against the king to defend their rights.

On April 19, 1775, General Gage, who was in charge of the British troops in Boston, sent a force of British regulars to seize the colonial supplies at Concord and to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock. Gage hoped that by seizing the colonists' stores of ammunition and arresting their leaders he could avoid serious trouble with the minutemen.

But the patriots had learned of his intention. During the night the sharp hoofbeats of a galloping horse awakened the colonists. With the cry "The British are coming!" the rider, Paul Revere, spread the alarm. Warned by Revere, Adams and Hancock escaped and the whole countryside made ready for the coming of the British.

It was early dawn when the redcoats entered Lexington.

TEXT F (continued)

There on the village green in the dim light they saw a little company of armed minutemen. Unordered, someone fired a shot. In the encounter which followed eight colonists were killed. That eventful occasion has become famous as the Battle of Lexington.

On to Concord marched the redcoats. At Concord, they destroyed the few supplies which the colonists in their haste had been unable to remove. Near Concord Bridge another group of "embattled farmers" skirmished with the British. On the twenty-mile return march to Boston, the redcoats were attacked on all sides by colonists fighting Indian fashion. That memorable day, April 19, 1775, on which almost a hundred colonists and about three times as many British lost their lives, marked the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

TEXT G

Lexington, a few miles out of Boston on the road to Concord, is a busy place these April days of 1775. In the taverns and on the street men talk of the danger that threatens. It is reported that General Gage, commander of the British forces in Boston, intends to seize the stores of powder that the colonists have been quietly collecting at Concord. With a glint in their eyes sturdy farmers declare that the general will take that precious powder only at a great price.

On the village green "minutemen" are drilling, making ready to answer a call to arms at a minute's notice. They have no uniforms, no weapons except their own guns, but their spirit is strong. These men have cleared forests, tilled soil, and fought Indians in a new land because they have in their hearts a great passion for freedom. They do not mean to yield all they have gained without a fight.

On the night of April 18, the sleeping villages are roused by the hoofbeats of a horse, a loud knock at their doors, a voice shouting, "The British are coming!" Paul Revere, riding through the night is spreading the alarm. In another direction William Dawes rides on the same

TEXT G (continued)

errand. General Gage is sending troops to capture Adams and Hancock and to destroy the stores at Concord. Candles glow in every house. Men seize their guns and hasten to appointed meeting places. Adams and Hancock are quickly on their way toward Philadelphia where they are to sit in the Second Continental Congress.

When Major Pitcairn leads his British regulars into Lexington at sunrise, he sees some forty-odd minutemen drawn up on the village green. He orders them to scatter, but they stand their ground. A roar of firing comes from British guns. Eight minutemen lie dead on the green at Lexington.

Other exciting events fill that April day. At Concord minutemen and regulars exchange fire and more lives are lost. As the British troops start the return march to Boston shots pour upon them from behind trees, fences, and walls. So well have the colonists learned the lessons of Indian fighting that two hundred seventy-three British regulars fall dead before Boston is reached.

Words have given place to bullets. The quarrel has become a war. The blazing guns at Lexington and Concord have fired the first shots in the American Revolution.

TEXT H

Hearing from his Tory spies that Patriots had collected powder and other military stores at Concord, Gage sent 800 soldiers to teach the "rebels" a lesson. His plan was secret, as he thought. Soldiers were to cross the Charles River in boats, at the dead of night, and march under cover of darkness. They were to stop at Lexington long enough to arrest John Hancock and Samuel Adams, who would be sent back to be tried for treason, which meant hanging. Then they must push on to Concord and destroy whatever military stores they could find.

Patriots also had spies, who discovered Gage's plan before he made his first move. Hardly were his soldiers in their boats before a light flashed in the tower of a Boston church. On the other side of the river three horse-

TEXT H (continued)

men were off to alarm every town within forty miles. The story of one of these riders has been told (not very accurately) by Longfellow in the ballad or story poem, of "Paul Revere's Ride".

The soldiers reached Lexington at dawn, only to find Hancock and Adams had been gone for hours. On the village green fifty minutemen stood waiting. Their leader, Captain Parker, had fought in the French War, and had told General Wolfe of the secret path leading to the plain above Quebec. The British leader, in a temper at finding he was expected, harshly ordered the minutemen to lay down their arms and get them home. "Don't fire, men, unless you are fired on," said Captain Parker quietly. "But if they want war, let it begin here."

The one-sided fight at Lexington, fifty against eight hundred, was quickly over. Nineteen of the minutemen were killed or wounded, the rest were driven to cover. The British hurried on to Concord, and were hunting for hidden military stores when firing was heard behind them at Concord bridge, where they had left a strong guard. Other minutemen had joined those who had lost the first fight, and together they wiped out the guard. Fearing to be surrounded now, the British began the long march back to Boston. A terrible march it was, through a double line of fire. From a dozen towns came minutemen who had heard the call of the night riders, and the British retreat became a headlong flight. Had not Gage sent two more regiments with field guns to their rescue, every man of that first expedition sent to terrify our colonists might have been killed or captured.

TEXT I

In 1775 General Gage was the British commander in Boston. He figured that if Massachusetts could be subdued and the colonial leaders captured, there might be no war. The colonists, so he was told, had stored some gunpowder and other supplies in the town of Concord, north of Bosotn. He was also told that Samuel Adams and John Hancock, two of the colonial leaders, were staying in the town of Lexington, which lay between Concord and Boston. Here, thought General Gage, was his chance to try out his plan of subduing Massachusetts, by killing two birds with

TEXT I (continued)

one stone. His men should march secretly to Lexington under cover of night, and capture the two leaders. They should then take the stores at Concord, and resistance would be at an end.

But, though General Gage did not realize it, the colonists were expecting just such a move. No sooner had his English army under Major Pitcairn marched out of Boston than two lanterns appeared in the tower of Old North Church. They were a signal to Paul Revere and William Dawes who were waiting on the opposite shore of the Charles River. To them the lanterns said just one thing, "The English army is on the move." Off they galloped on their swift horses to spread the alarm. Dawes by the way of the town of Roxbury, and Revere straight toward Lexington. "The regulars are coming," shouted Dawes and Revere as they tore along, and in their wake gathered a growing army of colonial patriots who had hastily drawn on their clothes and seized their guns.

Early in the morning of April 19th, 1775, the English army reached the village green of Lexington. There they found a small but determined band of colonial minutemen, patriots who had volunteered to fight on a minute's notice.

"Disperse, ye rebels," cried Major Pitcairn. Not one of the colonists moved.

"Fire," cried Pitcairn. A volley rang out and eight of the colonists fell dead. As the handful of minutemen could not hope to defeat the English in open battle, they fired a few shots and retreated. And the English continued their march to Concord without having seen any trace of the two leaders whom they had come to capture.

By the time Pitcairn and his men had reached Concord most of the stores which he had come to destroy had been removed. What was left, he burned. On he and his men went until they came to the little wooden bridge that spanned the river beyond the town. Seeing more minutemen across the bridge, the British advanced to meet them. But a volley of shots rang out and a number of redcoats fell from the ranks. This was unexpected, and leaving the Americans in possession of the bridge, Pitcairn

TEXT I (continued)

ordered his forces to withdraw towards Boston.

The return, however, was not to be made in peace. Hundreds of minutemen had answered the call to arms, and from behind fences and walls, trees and bushes, their shots poured upon the retreating English soldiers. It was much like Braddock's ill-fated march of twenty years before. One after another, the English fell without even seeing an enemy at whom to fire. Reinforcements at Lexington proved of no help. The retreat became a riot. Leaving nearly three hundred dead or dying along the road, Pitcairn's forces at last reached Boston, a badly beaten army.

It was well for the colonists that this first English move failed. With Hancock and Adams captured, their supplies destroyed, and with Massachusetts, the ringleader of the revolution subdued, the cause of liberty might have met a sad and early end. As it was, the news of the battle of Concord spread throughout the colonies, and everywhere patriotism flamed afresh. It became increasingly evident that the colonies were going to stand together and resist England to the limit.

TEXT J

In April, 1775, General Gage sent soldiers from Boston to Concord, eighteen miles away, to destroy some powder that was stored there and to arrest John Hancock and Samuel Adams, leading patriots, or colonial leaders. The secret leaked out, the people were warned by William Dawes and Paul Revere, and at daybreak there was a skirmish on the common at Lexington and the first bloodshed of the Revolution. Another little battle occurred at Concord, where the gunpowder was destroyed; but no Hancock and no Adams were found. On the return march the angry Massachusetts patriots swarmed from every farmhouse, shot at the soldiers from behind trees and walls, and killed and wounded without mercy. Without any formal declaration the war had begun.

TEXT K

On April 18, 1775, General Gage, stationed in Boston, issued secret orders for a night march of eight hundred men from Boston to Concord. There they were to seize the arms which the men of Massachusetts were said to be gathering. On the way they were to stop at Lexington to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock, whom the English government had denounced as traitors. Once these leaders were out of the way, England hoped the rebellious spirit of the colonists would quiet down.

Boston was on a peninsula connected with the mainland by only a narrow neck; and the British pickets guarded the roads out of the city. But Dr. Warren, one of the leading patriots of Boston, had suspected what was afoot. He made his own secret arrangements to send news of the night attack. By lantern signals from the steeple of the Old North Church he flashed the alarm to Paul Revere and William Dawes, who were waiting with their horses on the mainland across the river. Through the night the riders galloped from village to village, and the Minute Men gathered in arms.

When at daylight British troops reached Lexington, a few miles from Concord, they encountered a straggling line of about sixty men armed with muskets. The British officers rode up to them shouting, "Disperse, ye rebels!" The Americans kept their ranks. It was hopeless for them to try to stop the march of the British regiment, but they might at least gain time. "Stand your ground!" said their captain. "Don't fire unless fired upon. But if they mean to have war, let it begin here!" A single shot was fired -- then a whole volley; and eight Minute Men fell, the first to die for American independence.

The British went on to Concord, where they destroyed what ammunition the Americans had not had time to carry away. By this time the militia had gathered in great numbers. Men and boys came running from every direction, muskets in hand. As a British officer said, "They seemed to drop from the sky." At Concord Bridge, there was a brief struggle, and the British guard was forced to retreat. Fighting Indian fashion, from behind rocks, trees, and fences, the straggling army of Americans pursued the redcoated regulars all the way to Boston. The War for Independence had begun.

TEXT L

On the night of April 18, 1775, a troop of a thousand red-coated soldiers prepared to march out of Boston. They were under orders of Gage to capture guns and ammunition which the colonists had hidden at Concord, Massachusetts. Ahead of them in the darkness raced Paul Revere, spreading the news of their coming to village and farm.

As the next day was dawning, the British troops approached Lexington, where they hoped to capture Samuel Adams and John Hancock, who were staying with friends in that village. To their surprise the British found their way barred by a small group of about fifty colonists gathered on the village green. A shot rang out and then a volley. Eight Americans lay dead upon the green. The Revolution had begun.

Adams and Hancock escaped into the woods around Lexington. The redcoats, pushing on toward Concord, destroyed some military stores and fought a skirmish with the colonists at Concord bridge. Then it was the turn of the British to retreat. They began their return march toward Boston. No colonists blocked their line of march, but from behind trees and rocks and shrubs came the deadly fire of the followers of Adams. The British losses were heavy, and the retreating troops reached Boston none too soon. In all, the British lost a total of 247 men either killed or wounded, as compared with 88 Massachusetts lives which had been sacrificed. The events of April 19 aroused the countryside and brought 16,000 armed colonists swarming around Boston. The Revolution was growing like a sweeping forest fire. The shots at Lexington and Concord were truly "heard 'round the world."

In Text A, the most recent of all the texts analysed, the event Beginning of the Revolutionary War was treated very briefly in 21 words.

In Text B, the event Beginning of the Revolutionary War was written in two paragraphs totaling 205 words. The main facts of the event were given without elaboration.

Text C alloted 180 words to the event Beginning of the Revolutionary War. The main facts of the event were told very briefly in three short paragraphs.

In Text D 890 words were given the event Beginning of the Revolutionary War, thus making it the most extensive treatment this eveny received. A great deal of detail was included and exact conversations were recorded making the narrative more interesting. A child reading this account would learn more because of the way it was presented.

Text E gave the event Beginning of the Revolutionary War a total of 524 words. The material was written in a more mature way, and while it included the main facts, the account lacked the appeal of that in Text D.

Text F gave the event Beginning of the Revolutionary War a word count of 331. It was dealt with in five short paragraphs.

Text G, written in present tense, gave the event Beginning of the Revolutionary War 407 words. The main facts were presented in six paragraphs.

In Text H, 470 words were alloted to the event Beginning of the Revolutionary War. The text told how Gage knew supplies were being gathered at Concord. It also mentioned the fact that Longfellow's poem, "Paul Revere's Ride". was not very accurate.

Text I alloted the event Beginning of the Revolutionary War a word count of 648. The event received a more extensive treatment than in any other text except Text D, but the manner of presentation was less interesting.

Text J gave the second briefest account to the event Beginning of the Revolutionary War alloting 122 words. The five factual statements were made in one paragraph.

In Text K the total word count for the event Beginning of the Revolutionary War was 402. More details were given than in some of the other texts.

Text L presented the event Beginning of the Revolutionary War in three paragraphs totaling 283 words. Again the main facts were presented.